Weather
Fine today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 53.5 and the minimum 36.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 49.6 and 48.

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PRUSSIAN GUARDS ARRIVE IN BERLIN TO BOLSTER EBERT

Their Presence Leaves Spartacus Group Little Hope Of Mastery

SIGN OF REACTION

'Deutschland Ueber Alles' Played As Troops March Into Capital

ALLIED ULTIMATUM

German Report Says They Have Demanded Disbanding Of Soviet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, December 11.—The solemn entry into Berlin yesterday of large formations of Prussian Guards was an important political event because it means strong military support for the Government. Representatives of the Guards took oath, promising absolute loyalty to the government. Independent socialists vainly exhorted the troops to disarm. The Spartacus Group is much alarmed at this new turn of events.

The troops, who include a specially formed battalion composed of men drawn from all the German races, were received at the Brandenburgertor by the Empire and City officials. The railway stations, squares and other places were lavishly decorated.

Play Old Patriotic Songs

A message from Berlin states that on the occasion of the entry of the troops, bands played Deutschland ueber Alles and other patriotic songs, and not a single revolutionary tune. Officers and men were decorated with flowers. A stupendous crowd welcomed them as conquerors, and this was the keynote of the speech delivered by Herr Ebert, who said that they returned with heads erect, unconquered. The building up of a new and stronger Germany depended on them. A sergeant replying, repudiated Liebknecht, adding that the watchword of the troops was "tranquility."

Allies Demand Allies Disarm?

Copenhagen, December 11.—A message from Berlin states that the Entente Powers have sent an ultimatum to the government commanding the dissolution of the Soviet and are in the meantime withholding supplies of foodstuffs and reserving the right to penetrate deeper into Germany.

Herr Ebert eloquently welcomed the returning troops at Brandenburgertor. He appealed to them to assist to reserve the Federal system. A sergeant, in reply, urged the speedy convocation of a National Assembly.

Amsterdam, December 11.—A message from Berlin states that the Lokal Anzeiger says that the Executive of the Soviet has withdrawn its invitation to the Bolshevik delegation as the troops on the Eastern front refused to give them passage through the German lines. The Executive has decided to deprive the troops in Berlin of ammunition.

Princes Get Money As Usual

Copenhagen, December 12.—A message from Berlin states that the royal revenues for December were paid to all princes and royal persons remaining in Germany.

The German Finance Minister, Herr Schiffrer, in a speech, complained that money was being squandered on unnecessary State management. A new war tax bill would be introduced immediately with retrospective effect into 1914.

Amsterdam, December 12.—A message from Berlin states that the government has appointed January 1 for elaborate al fresco celebrations in honor of the Revolution.

May Impose Stricter Conditions

Paris, December 12.—The French press states that the conditions imposed on Germany will possibly be made more strict owing to Germany's bad faith and other towns may be occupied.

As a partial reprisal for the ill-treatment of French prisoners an indemnity to the families of men who have perished will be enforced.

Three Freed In Berlin On Charge Of Treason

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, December 11.—After a long examination in Berlin, August Thyssen, Fritz Thyssen, Edmund Stinnes and others who were arrested on charges of treason, were released.

Great Britain Will Abandon Conscription For Army, Lloyd-George Declares

Will Take Step Irrespective Of Other European Powers' Decision But Must Retain Navy As A Defensive Weapon

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 12.—The Evening Standard is authorised to state that Mr. Lloyd George will press forward the abolition of conscription in Great Britain even if he is unsuccessful in inducing the Continental powers at the Peace Conference to do so.

London, December 11.—Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Bristol, said that conscription was introduced in Great Britain to meet a great emergency. When that need passed the act would lapse and there was no intention to renew it. The Peace Conference would be urged to abolish continental conscript armies in order to prevent the horrors of war and to secure permanent peace. Any peace conference perpetuating European conscription would be a farce and sham. The British navy was a defensive, not an offensive, weapon. Therefore we did not mean to give it up.

The Premier reiterated that, as far as Germany's capacity admitted, she must pay the cost of the war to the last penny. The Allies' war bill was £24,000,000,000. It was inconceivable that the losers, who were in the wrong, should pay less than the winners, who were in the right. The Premier here pointed out that owing to our naval expenditure and the way Great Britain paid and treated her soldiers, our war bills were immensely heavier than Germany's.

The European Allies were unanimous in their determination that the ex-Kaiser and his accomplices must be held responsible for the war crimes, and hoped that President Wilson had decided similarly. Information in the possession of the Government showed that the ex-Crown Prince of Germany was probably the prime instigator of the war.

Mr. Lloyd George, continuing, said that he deprecated Germany paying indemnities by dumping sweated goods. He was against keeping for a long time a large standing army of occupation in Germany, which would be a bad business industrially. German aliens would not remain long in Great Britain. They were going to be fired out and there would be no more coming in.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Bristol was addressed to an audience composed exclusively of women electors. He said that over a million women had been engaged in munition making, 360,000 in land work and 22,000 in Navy and Army auxiliary and nursing services while scores of thousands were engaged in civil service. We could not have won the war, said the Premier, without women. The Peace must be a sternly just and equitable peace. There must be no "Alsace-Lorraining" whereby we should be making the same mistakes as Germany made in 1871.

TIMBER SELLING RATES SUFFER BIG REDUCTION

Arrival Of Heavy Shipments Causes Market Slump But Will Aid Builders

The sudden arrival in Shanghai of a number of motor schooners with Oregon pine simultaneously with heavy shipments from Japan and the Philippines has overstocked the lumber market, caused a drop in selling rates of 20 to 30 percent and will have a serious effect on a number of Chinese dealers operating on Soochow Creek and Nantao, many of whom may have to go into bankruptcy on account of carrying an excess of stocks imported at high costs and which must now be sold at a tremendous sacrifice.

The reduction in prices is liable to be beneficial to the building trade as the lower wood values will induce manufacturing concerns and missionary bodies to resume building work temporarily suspended because of high costs and shortage of material.

The Timber Market Report, to be released by the China Import and Export Lumber Company to the trade tomorrow, follows:

The situation in the local timber trade created by the arrival at Shanghai of a number of motor schooners carrying Oregon Pine and the shipment from Japan of several million feet of Japanese Pine and hardwood logs has brought about a panic amongst dealers.

Regardless of the actual cost of the cargoes landed at Shanghai, the prices have dropped on the various woods from 20 percent to 35 percent in the expectation that the release of further tonnage and the removal of the restrictions in connection with special licences will enable importers to bring in cargoes at considerably lower cost in a few months' time than the shipments which have been recently made to Shanghai.

It is rumored that a number of charters have been fixed in America for shipment of Oregon Pine to Shanghai within the next two or three months, and while these rumors have not been verified, the presumption is that they are possibly true, so that the reduction in selling rates in Shanghai in view of keen competition in the local trade will probably result in considerable losses to all lumber dealers until the situation clears up and costs become stabilised. For the time being, no regular market quotations obtain, all rates named being nominal.

For the information of our clients requiring stock for current use in building work actually in hand, we append hereto list of selling rates ex

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MEDIATORS GET BUSY IN 'B' COMPANY ROW

Concessions By Both Sides Proposed; Lieutenant Beytagh Reported To Have Resigned

Definite efforts to reach a compromise in the dispute which has virtually disrupted "B" Company, S.V.C., are being made. Mutual concessions are proposed. Mediators are now at work.

Already Lieutenant L. M. ff. Beytagh, whose appointment to that office provided the issue, is stated on good authority to have resigned. Lieutenant Beytagh's position has been a matter of unanimous regret among the men, as there was no objection to him personally. The issue turned on the principle of appointing officers without consulting the men, which the latter maintain is a violation of the Regulations. Further resignations among officers are not improbable.

At the Corps parade yesterday "B" Company's turnout consisted of two officers, two buglers and nine men. The Company was told off as rear guard. Lieutenant Beytagh was not present.

U.S. WILL RESUME TRADE WITH RUSSIA VIA PACIFIC

Government Will Issue Licenses To Parts Of That Country And Poland

(American Wireless To Reuter)

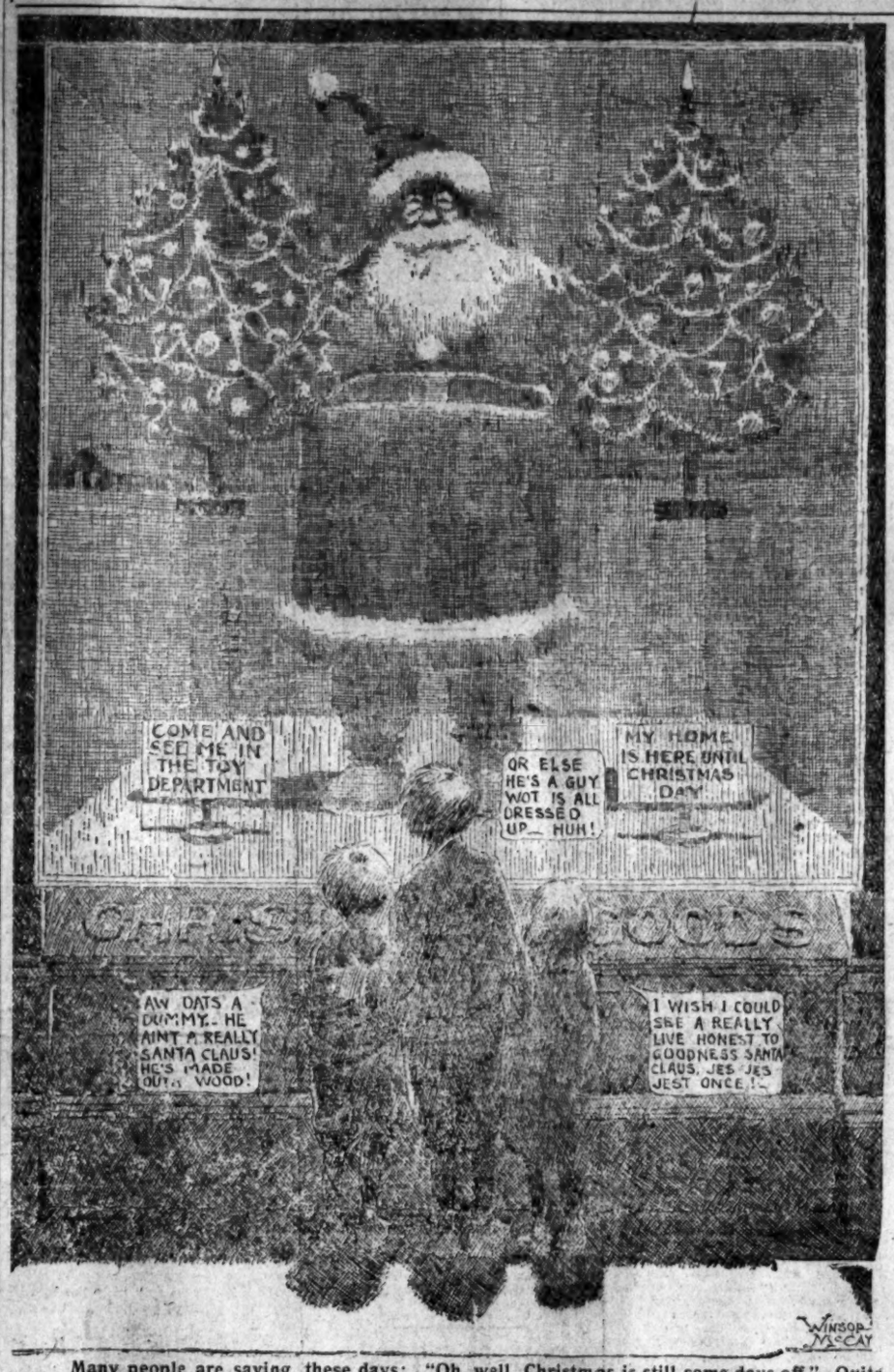
Washington, December 13.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Plans for resuming a general trade with parts of Russia and Poland were announced here today. It is planned to issue licenses for the exportation to Russia of certain commodities, which will be shipped via the Pacific in vessels allocated by the United States Russian Bureau.

British Battleship Enters Kiel Canal

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, December 11.—A message from Kiel states that the Hercules, with the British Naval delegation, has entered the canal and was expected to arrive at Kiel last night.

Plan A Cheery Christmas For Some Poor Child This Week


COME AND SEE ME IN THE TOY DEPARTMENT
OR ELSE HE'S A GUY WOT IS ALL DRESSED UP— HUH!
MY HOME IS HERE UNTIL CHRISTMAS DAY
AW DATS A DUMMY. HE AINT A REALLY SANTA CLAUS! HE'S MADE OUTA WOOD!
I WISH I COULD SEE A REALLY LIVE HONEST TO GOODNESS SANTA CLAUS, JES JES JEST ONCE!
WINSOR McCAY

Many people are saying these days: "Oh, well, Christmas is still some days off." Quite true—for those who have the means at hand to provide a merry holiday for their loved ones. But to the many who have not the means and to whom Christmas may mean only heart aches, Christmas Day is alarmingly near. And it is EXACTLY the right time for THOSE WHO HAVE to plan their Christmas charities FOR THOSE WHO HAVE NOT. THERE COULD NOT POSSIBLY BE TOO MUCH TIME LEFT FOR THAT WORK. Try to do all your Christmas shopping this week.

HOLLAND WILL CONSULT ALLIES ABOUT KAISER

Willing To Confer On New Place Of Residence For Him

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, December 11.—Speaking in the Second Chamber the Premier said that no power up to the present had objected to the Kaiser's stay in Holland, which, however, could only be regarded as temporary.

Amsterdam, December 12.—According to the Telegraf, the Premier, in the course of his speech in the Second Chamber, declared that Holland was willing to confer with the Allies regarding a new place of residence for the ex-Kaiser.

The Hague, December 12.—The ex-Kaiserin is very seriously ill with heart trouble. A specialist from Berlin is coming to attend her.

CHIEN NUNG-HSUN VOTED NEW PREMIER OF CHINA

Name Proposed To House Of Representatives And Favorably Acted On

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, December 13.—The House of Representatives this afternoon elected Chien Nung-hsun as Premier. 256 members were present, of whom 236 voted in favor of Chien Nung-hsun.

Bolshevik Rule Makes Life Unbearable For Russians, They Say

Norwegians Who Leave Country Say Even Most Favored Classes Are Suffering

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Christiania, December 10.—Eighteen Norwegians belonging to various classes have just arrived from Russia, where they lived throughout the revolution. They declare that life was absolutely unbearable, even for the most favored classes. The Bolsheviki continue their policy of exterminating all opposition, including the intellectual classes, who are all democrats.

The productive forces of the country are dwindling owing to destruction and mismanagement of the food situation, which is being shamefully mishandled. Here is a typical example. Some Norwegians had a farm in connection with a factory which they manned. The Bolsheviki commandeered the farm but left the crops to rot.

The growth of the number of Government officials is enormous. There are 16,000 food officials in Petrograd alone, and things are nearly as bad in Moscow, where milk, oatmeal beans, fats and cocoa are unobtainable. Prices of necessaries continue exorbitant. Railway communication has ceased, except on main lines. The Norwegians think that the withdrawal of the Allied troops from Russia would be a fatal policy, and

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CAMPAIGN'S LAST WEEK BEGINNING IN ENGLAND

New Political Forces Make Complexion Of Next Parliament Matter Of Doubt

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 9.—Today the General Election campaign enters the final week, and both pace and interest have quickened. The number of contests with more than two candidates is unprecedented; indeed three-cornered fights are the rule rather than the exception. This fact is generally accounted for by the emergence of what might be called a new political world, in which old party distinctions have largely disappeared, also by the doubling of the electorate by the Reform Act and the great change in the boundaries of constituencies.

Nobody pretends to know how the new Electorate will vote, particularly women and soldiers, while a further complicating factor in the future political situation will be the Sinn Fein representation, which is likely to be fairly strong.

There are altogether 471 Coalition candidates, comprising 322 Unionists, 131 Liberals and 18 National Democrats, and 1,047 Non-Coalitionist candidates, comprising 75 Unionists, 253 Liberals, 376 Laborites, 12 Socialists, 10 Co-operators, one National Democrat, 23 Federation of Discharged Soldiers' candidates, 24 National Party candidates, 73 Sinn Fein candidates, 59 Irish Nationalists, 120 Independent and unclassified candidates, seven Agricultural Party candidates, one Women's Party candidate, one Coster candidate, one Health candidate, two Highland League candidates, one Seamen's candidate, two Teachers' candidates and one Town Tenants' League candidate.

WILSON'S PROGRAM UNOFFICIALLY GIVEN AFTER HIS ARRIVAL

Cornerstone Is Belief League Of Nations Should Be Organised Now

FREEDOM OF SEAS

Unless It Is Established America Must Build Huge Navy

BRITISH POSITION

Thinks Way Can Be Found So Its Safety Is Secured

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, December 13.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Messages from Brest tell of the arrival of President Wilson's steamer the George Washington in the harbor at Brest at one o'clock Friday afternoon, his arrival was greeted by deafening salvoes from artillery ashore and afloat. The arrival of the George Washington was the culmination of an imposing naval spectacle. A long double column of American dreadnaughts and destroyers and units of the French cruiser squadron, about fifty American and French warships in all, escorted the President in.

It was precisely 3:24 o'clock when President Wilson stepped ashore, the first time an American President has set foot on European soil. Mrs. Wilson was by his side, with a bouquet in which was entwined a small American flag. There was a thundering of cannon as the launch bringing the Presidential party left the George Washington.

The President was escorted to the tribune amidst cheers, more salvoes and the notes of the Star Spangled Banner. He delivered a brief address of thanks and drove to the railway station where he took a train for Paris.

Escorted By American Fleet

London, December 11.—The American fleet, under the command of Admiral Sims, has sailed from a British port to escort President Wilson into Brest.

London, December 12.—The s.s. George Washington, conveying President Wilson to Brest, passed over the scene of the Lusitania tragedy off the south coast of Ireland.

Berne, December 12.—The Federal Council has invited President Wilson to visit Switzerland.

The President's Program
(French Wireless)

Koukaza, Shanghai, December 14.—The following messages sent by American newspaper correspondents from Lyons have been picked up by this station:

Brest, December 13.—President Wilson has arrived in France to exert his whole effort "towards a just and lasting peace." The fundamental contentions of the members of the American Peace Delegation are:

The League of Nations must be part of the Treaty itself in order to protect the square deal which the treaty settlement will seek to obtain for all the peoples involved. Without the support such a League would give to the peace negotiations, the President is understood to feel that American participation in the negotiations is hardly worth while.

Reduction Of Armaments

The freedom of the seas must be one of the chief principles established through the League of Nations. That will make it unnecessary for America to build a navy big enough to make her safe against any arbitrary action by any other nation.

Upon the League of Nations also depends the process and the extent of the reduction of armaments. Such reductions have been accepted by all the Congress in principle. The language of Point 4 provides that adequate guarantees shall be given that national armaments shall be reduced to the lowest point consistent to secure domestic safety. It is evident enough that domestic safety cannot be secured unless international safety is secured. It is officially hoped

therefore that it will be easy to clear up this point of obscurity.

The question of the freedom of the seas is of consequence because unless definite covenants in this matter are obtained American opinion is insistent upon the building and maintenance of an American naval force sufficient to compete with any rival, since in no case must the freedom of the seas be left to chance.

It is natural that the President will so inform Mr. Lloyd George.

Question Of Indemnity

The biggest question is the payment by Germany for the wrongs she has committed. This should cause no essential difference of view because of the President's feeling about those wrongs and the necessity for their reparation to the utmost possible extent is known to be the same as the feelings of the Allied Premiers. The only question likely to arise is concerning the basis and method of reparation. The President is known to hold the opinion that the right method of action will be to determine as exactly as possible all rightful claims against Germany and then to determine the method and scale of their payment by Germany, this method not being affected by the outrageous character of the wrongs to be paid for.

In the opinion of the President and his advisers, what must strike America is that all points, while affording occasion for perfectly legitimate differences of opinion, cannot really be contested upon principle. It is expected that the President will deal with them not only with frankness but with liberality and a desire to come to a most cordial and satisfactory understanding with the Governments with which the United States was associated in the war.

League Is Chief Reason For America's Presence

Koukasa, Shanghai, December 14.—The following message sent by the Associated Press correspondent at Brest has been picked up:

President Wilson's conferences with the Entente statesmen during the next few days will undoubtedly center on the great question whether the League of Nations shall be provided for in the treaties making peace or later, the exact definition of the freedom of the seas and possibly also the question of an indemnity.

It is understood that President Wilson has intimated that it is hardly worth while for the United States to participate in the negotiations unless they are supported by the League of Nations. It is known to be President Wilson's position that the treaties of peace should embody agreements to create the League and it is also known that his conviction is very strong on the necessity of establishing upon a very clear definition proper freedom of the seas. The much discussed Point 2, on which Great Britain is reserved, is not intended to specify unqualified freedom outside territorial waters but only to stipulate that no single nation shall restrict the freedom of the seas and that when restricted it shall only be by a concrete power enforcing international covenants.

No Difference On Principle Expected

It is expected that President Wilson will be approached with what may be differences of opinion rather than principle and is relying on the open-mindedness of the members of the Conferences and processes which will not involve unnecessary antagonism. His attitude is that neither he nor the other Governments should assume the role of master and he believes that he is supported by public opinion generally that the agreements sought shall be between peoples rather than Governments as it has been essentially a people's war.

When the freedom of the seas is discussed it is expected that the United States will use as a factor the argument that the United States must maintain a naval power sufficient to compete with that of any other nation since in no case must the freedom of the seas be left to chance.

The reduction of armaments, which is proposed in fourteen points, specifies that such reductions shall not be below the margin necessary for domestic safety and statesmen seem agreed that there can be no domestic without international safety. It is expected that the uneasiness developed concerning this feature in Great Britain will be shown (? to have no justification) at the Conferences. Moreover the plan for the League of Nations proposed the reduction of the continental armies, which the British fleet was maintained to overbalance.

Indemnity Is Justified

President Wilson's attitude concerning an indemnity is generally recognised as being that necessarily a great sum is justified only if based on most careful judicial considerations. He agrees fully with the Entente Premiers concerning the great wrongs done by the military power but feels most strongly that the ways of righting those wrongs must be consistent with the high objects of the war and thinks that the right procedure should be first a careful determination of just claims and demands for reparation of damage, then determination of the method of payment and the possibility of obtaining it.

The decisions reported to have been reached on these vital subjects by the Entente are believed to be tentative.

In determining the freedom of the seas a radical revision of international maritime practices will probably arise but may find its ground work in previous conferences.

There appears little doubt that the League will necessarily include Germany ultimately, but only after a period of probation, and possibly other nations, including neutrals.

The preliminaries hinge on the President's feeling that the League, the freedom of the seas and peace should not be completed separately but altogether as a sine qua non of peace.

GO TO RECEIVE PRESIDENT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 10.—The Minister of Marine, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and others, accompanied by Mr. Sharpe, American Ambassador to France, General Pershing and Colonel House, are proceeding to Brest to welcome President Wilson, who will disembark at midday on December 13 and will reach Paris on Saturday morning, where he will be met by President Poincare and M. Clemenceau at the railway station. Later, he will be entertained to luncheon at the Elysee. In the afternoon on December 16 there will be an official reception at the Hotel de Ville.

New York, December 9.—A wireless message received from the s.s. George Washington states that President Wilson probably will not sit at the peace table but will be represented by delegates while remaining in close contact with the heads of the other nations.

LONDON-CALCUTTA MAIL IN FOUR DAYS POSSIBLE

British Air Board Laying Out Broad Program For Development

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 9.—Many interesting points connected with the future development of aviation are touched on in the report of the Civil Aerial Transport Committee of the Air Board. The Committee urges the immediate commencement of preliminary work, such as inquiries regarding routes, landing grounds and aerodromes, and the immediate establishment of a research bureau.

Regarding commercial aviation, the Committee declares that given proper facilities, there is nothing impossible in sending mails by air from London to Calcutta in four days and from London to Johannesburg in six days.

The committee urges preliminary discussion with the Dominions and Allies on broad questions of principle and propaganda throughout the Empire in order to convince the whole Empire of the vast importance and possibilities of aerial transport. The committee also emphasises the importance of uniform legislation as far as possible throughout the Empire on aeronautical matters and of avoiding any appearance of dictating to the Dominions or in any way infringing their autonomy.

Dealing with overseas traffic, the Committee points out that the Dominions and India, owing to their great geographical area and the wide distances which in many cases separate their important centers of population, offer a fruitful field for development of civil aeronautics. The committee emphasises that improvement of inter-imperial communication is likely to have an important bearing on the problem of future inter-imperial relations.

GERMANS APPRECIATE COURTESIES OF BRITISH

Paper Speaks Of Occupation Commander's Restraint In Imposing Restrictions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, December 10.—The Koelnische Zeitung, referring to the British occupation, says that the British troops appear unpretentious. The commander of the British cavalry refrained from closing the bridges to pedestrians and tramcars. He also refrained from posting up decrees obliging civilians to raise their hats to officers, regulating hours of restaurants, restricting the press, etc. He told the Chief Burgomaster that he would interfere as little as possible with prevailing customs.

London, December 12.—An American communique reports:

We have occupied Coblenz and hold the west bank of the Rhine from Bolendsen, south of Bonn, to Trechtingshausen.

Amsterdam, December 11.—A message from Cologne states that 32,000 British troops have arrived there.

To Sing The Messiah At The Union Church

Large Choir And Orchestra To Give Handel's Work Next Thursday

A number of Shanghai's most talented soloists and a choir and orchestra of 75 will give Handel's "Messiah" at the Union Church, beginning at 5:45 o'clock next Thursday evening.

The soloists appearing include Mrs. W. J. Isenman, Mrs. G. F. Ashley, Mr. A. J. Carson and Mr. W. J. Haynes. The conductor will be Mr. R. C. Young and Miss Macleod will lead the orchestra. Mr. J. Waddell will be at the organ.

During the evening a collection will be taken on behalf of the Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund.

DAILY MAIL FOR SIBERIA

Mails for Vladivostok and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin by train will close daily except Sunday at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

DEPUTIES HEAR OF WELCOME IN ALSACE

People Of Redeemed Provinces Show They Are Still French In Spirit

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 12.—Eloquent speeches were delivered in the Chamber of Deputies regarding the Government's visit to Alsace and Lorraine.

M. Clemenceau said that though the people of Alsace and Lorraine had endured martyrdom for forty-eight years, their spirit remained unconquerable and worthy of victory. The whole nation had returned to life and had shown an example of determination which enabled men to sacrifice the greatest material things for an ideal.

FORMER GREEK PREMIER, INTERNED, MAKES ESCAPE

Gounaris And Military Officer Were To Be Taken To Athens For Trial

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 12.—M. Gounaris, ex-Premier of Greece, and Colonel Metaxas, who were interned at Ajaccio in June, 1917, have escaped. It was intended to take them to Athens for trial.

PRO-ALLIES CABINET APPOINTED IN MEXICO

Country's Policy Is Completely Modified By Result Of The War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Mexico City, December 10.—Events in Europe have profoundly modified Mexico's international policy. The Mexican Cabinet has been remodelled in a pro-Ally sense.

WOMAN'S CLUB TO HOLD CHRISTMAS GIFT MEETING

Children To Be Entertained At Carlton Tuesday And Donations Made To Poor

The annual Christmas Gift meeting of the American Woman's Club will be held at the Carlton Cafe Tuesday afternoon.

It will be children's afternoon and refreshments and an entertaining program of games is being arranged by the Social Committee for the children of the members. Members are asked to bring gifts of clothing, toys and the like for distribution among various local charitable institutions and these will be distributed the same afternoon. Request has been made to members owning motor cars to lend them for this purpose.

GERMAN EX-GOVERNOR OF LUXEMBURG HELD

Will Be Charged With Ordering Execution Of 112 Inhabitants In 1914

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 12.—A message from Coblenz states that the German General von Tesny, ex-military Governor of Belgian Luxemburg, has been arrested and imprisoned at Metz. It is stated that he will be charged with the crime of ordering the summary execution of 112 inhabitants of the town of Arlon in 1914.

BOHEMIAN CITY PLUNDERED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, December 12.—A message from Prague states that large mobs plundered and wrecked shops at Aussig, Bohemia. Rioting continues notwithstanding all efforts of the police, civic guard and troops. Rifles and machine-guns are being freely used and many casualties are reported.

GONCOURT PRIZE AWARDED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 12.—The Goncourt prize has been awarded to Dr. Georges Duhamel for his book, "Civilisation." Dr. Duhamel served during the war as an army surgeon.

U.S. Army To Release Vessels For Trade

Ships With A Carrying Capacity Of 800,000 Tons To Be Turned Over

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, December 13.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Army Quartermaster General was instructed today to designate ships of an aggregate carrying capacity of 800,000 tons for return to trade routes.

SHIPS OF U.S. NAVY WILL LEAVE EUROPE

All Capital Vessels Will Return To Home Waters This Month

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, December 13.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced today that every capital ship of the American navy in Europe, including the dreadnaught squadrons with the British main fleet during the war, will return to home waters this month.

Mr. Sklarevski To Play

To those who are hesitant in choosing from the rich banquet of music that has been spread before us this season, so much of which is new to our taste, it can be said that if they do not hear Alexander Sklarevski at the Astor House Tuesday evening they will have missed an evening of rare musical delight. Those who have already heard him at informal, impromptu gatherings since his arrival herald him in terms of elaborate praise.

Mr. Sklarevski has been heard little outside of the Continent and this is his first appearance in the Far East. Before coming here he played in British Columbia and won criticisms abounding in encomiums, including the columns of Musical America. He is praised for his beauty of tone, his mastery of technique, his splendid interpretations—especially of the Russians—and his individuality.

In his series of concerts here Mr. Sklarevski will give us a novelty in that he will let us choose our own programs. His manager, Mr. Genin, has prepared a book containing several hundred of the most famous as well as the lesser known compositions for the piano. At the concert cards will be distributed on which all in the audience will be allowed to write their choice of any compositions they like for the next concert. Those with the most votes will be played.

As testimony to Mr. Sklarevski's rank in the artistic world is the fact that after his own concerts he will play with Mr. Sykora here and then accompany him on a tour. Mr. Sykora's stamp of approval is sufficent for any artist.

Mr. Sklarevski will play the following interesting program, Tuesday night:

Theme with Variations, op. 72, F-sharp minor.—Glazunov.

In the Convent, C-sharp minor.—Borodine:

Impromptu, B-flat minor, op. 12, No. 2.—Scriabine:

The Sky Lark, B-flat minor.—Balakirev:

Valse Caprice, E-flat major.—Rubinstein:

The King's Hunting Jig, G-major.—John Bull (1563-1628):

Antique minuet, D-flat major.—Sgambatti:

The Jolly Island, A-major.—Debussy:

(a.) Ballade, F-minor, op. 52.

(b.) Etude, C-sharp minor, op. 25, No. 7.

(c.) Waltz, A-flat major, op. 42.

(d.) Polonaise A-flat major, op. 53.—Chopin.

Any Robbers Around? Call Fire Brigade

Armed robbers, tired of worrying Sikhs, foreign bobbies, Chinese cops and even Specials, are now taking it out on the firemen. Friday night, after two attempts were made to loot Chengtu Road dwelling houses, somebody called out the fire brigade—and the robbers didn't come back.

When three men, one with an ugly looking revolver, attempted to hold up the residents of 233 Shen Hei Zwan last night about 10:50, the neighbors didn't take chances on a repeater—so they called on the Fire Brigade. Everything was reported quiet in the district up to an early hour this morning.

The cries preceding the fire alarm attracted a policeman soon enough to arrest one of the trio.

BRITAIN TO WITHDRAW PRESENT WAR BONDS

Future Issues To Be Made By Exchequer Without Conversion Rights

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 12.—The Treasury announces that the present issue of war bonds will be withdrawn early in January. Exchequer borrowing will continue but later issues of bonds will not carry the present conversion rights.

Medal To Be Awarded Merchant Marine Men

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 12.—The King has approved the grant of a silver medal to the merchant marine for war services.

Spy Is Sentenced To Death In France

Another Is Given Fifteen Years And A Woman Twenty Years

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 11.—De Silva has been sentenced to death, a woman named Duport to twenty years' imprisonment and a student named Ugarte to fifteen years' imprisonment, all for espionage.

Dr. Ador Is Elected Swiss President

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berne, December 11.—Dr. Gustave Ador, Honorary President of the International Red Cross Society, has been elected President of Switzerland for 1919.

CONCESSIONS URGED FOR COTTON STRIKERS

Sir Albert Stanley Says They Have Got Less In War Than Other Laborers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 8.—Sir Albert Stanley, in a speech at Ashton-under-Lyne, said that the conduct of the cotton industry during the war was very creditable, yet now, when, in spite of a momentary slump owing to high prices, the trade was faced with the prospect of prosperity as great as any in its history, a dispute had arisen. Vast numbers of men and women in the cotton industry were engaged under not very favorable conditions and were entitled to some improvement. Employers should remember that cotton operatives secured less during the war than workers in any other large industry in the country. He asked employers to go to the utmost extreme to settle the dispute.

COMING! COMING!!

The most famous Italian Pianist

SIGNOR PACI

will give TWO PIANO RECITALS at the LYCEUM THEATRE on January 4th and 8th

Direction: A. STROK.

OPEN A SAVINGS ACCOUNT

For your son and daughter NOW and make it YOUR Christmas gift to them.

To save is a fascinating game for children. They take a lot of pride in having a savings account of their own with a real bank.

Given such a start, your children are bound to grow up into thrifty men and women.

Any small sum you deposit in your children's name will earn 4% interest, compounded semi-annually.

Have you joined our Christmas Savings Club?

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., LTD.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

Special Display of

"SUNDOUR"

Washing Hearth Rugs

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REAL DOWN QUILTS

Suitable for

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G. W. W. SPECIALTIES

GOODYEAR AKRON

Over and onward they go—
far in the lead!

GOODYEAR TIRE PERFORMANCES

led cars into FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH and FIFTH places in all the main racing events in America this year. Besides this, sixty well-known car manufacturers in America specify **GOODYEAR** as regular tire equipment on their products.

And **TODAY** more motorists in Shanghai use **GOODYEAR TIRES** than ever before.

WHY? Because the exclusive features of **GOODYEAR TIRES**, with the **ALL-WEATHER TREAD**, give longer service and greater mileage. Their extreme **RESILIENCY** and **DURABILITY** make them **DEPENDABLE** and **ECONOMICAL**

Let Your Next Be A GOODYEAR

Obtainable at all motor houses or by Telephoning Central 608

CONGOLEUM RUGS.

IDEAL FOR THE LIVING ROOM.

Congoleum Rugs have aided in solving what was a perplexing problem to many house wives — How to make the living room cheerful at moderate cost.

Congoleum Rugs are made by a new and wonderful process.

They do not fade in the sun, lie flat without fastening and never "Kick up."

THEY ARE WATERPROOF.

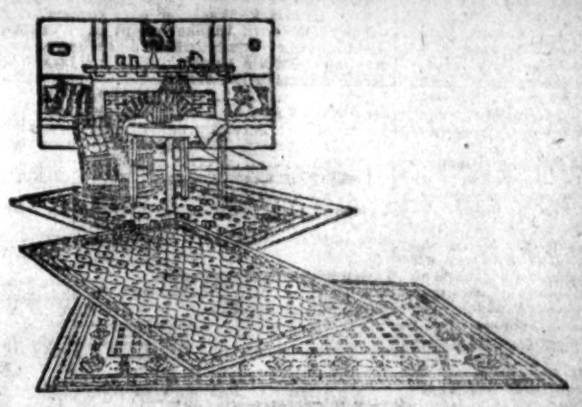
CONGOLEUM BY THE YARD

Here is the floor covering that combines low price with real beauty and durability as compared with printed Linoleum, which it resembles. Congoleum is more durable and more attractive, yet the price is less. The large variety of designs including Tile, Matting, Floral and Conventional Patterns makes it suitable for every room.

CONGOLEUM RUG BORDERS cannot be told from Polished Quartered Oak when laid to a Rug.

All patterns now on view at
YOUR DEALER'S

CONGOLEUM BY THE YARD



CONGOLEUM ART-RUGS

WHAT ABOUT YOUR FLOOR?

One look at the display of Congoleum Art Rugs will solve your floor covering problems.

You will admire the dainty design and pretty colouring.

Then the wide range of patterns will please you.

These Rugs are Washable, Waterproof, Sanitary.

Call at Your Dealer.

Ingersoll Radiolites

Midget Radiolited

TELL TIME IN THE DARK

The hands and figures of Ingersoll Radiolites are thickly layered with a new substance containing Genuine Radium. This substance glows brightly in the dark and lasts for ten years or more. Outdoors at night, or in the bedroom the Ingersoll Radiolite is a great convenience. Just doubly as useful as a Watch that shows time only in the daylight.

Five models to select from including a wrist Radiolite and one in a white case to stand on the Bureau:

See Them At Your Dealer

Waterbury Radiolite

Leading Importers of

METALS Nails, Tinplates, Bars, Angles, Sheets, Plates, Zinc Sheets, etc.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS Caustic Soda, Chlorate of Potash, Acids, Dyes, Tanning Materials, Rosin, etc.

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Railway & Steamship Supplies
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Building Materials
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LAN EXTENSIVE WORK AT Y.W.C.A. THIS YEAR

ecretaries, Aided By Funds Secured In Drive, Outline Program For 1918

Final figures announced by the reasurer of the Young Women's hristian Association budget cam- aign shows the total approaching ,569. The drive aimed to secure ,500, $2,500 for the local organisa- ion and $2,500 for the work of the ational Committee throughout hina. The surplus will be divided roportionally.

The Shanghai local Young Wo- nen's Christian Association's share s used entirely for work directly ith Chinese women and girls, in ome of the following pieces of ork: the half-day school for arried women, who wish to take pecial work in English or other ranches, and for girls, who have ome duties which keep them from ore exacting schooling or whose ealth forbids, has been carried on uccessfully for a number of years nd fills a real need. Between twenty nd thirty are at present in atten- ance.

One of the infant interests of the ssociation is a new venture in lub work for girls. About twenty irls of school age, some from the alf-day school and others, who are t home and have little companion- hip with girls of their own age, eet once a week and engage in a ariety of social, educational and hilanthropic pursuits calculated to ake them more useful and broadly nterested citizens of Shanghai. They all their club "The Advance Guards" and they govern them- elves.

Spring time brings the Bible tudy Conference in which all omen members of the Chinese hurches are invited to join. Good peakers are secured and real enefit and inspiration result. In he fall a second Social Service nstitute will be held because the in- ormation gained this year from its ectures and visits to factories has iven Chinese women a new con- eption of the problems in their own ity and a new sense of responsibil- ity for them.

These special items have place in he budget beside such regular ctivities as educational classes in nglish, sewing, cooking and ymnastics; Bible classes at the ssociation building, in schools, nd neighborhood centers; Red ross work, whose impetus is the pecial need in Siberia this winter; nd social gatherings which mean more to the Chinese woman than to her more spoiled and entertained foreign sister.

The National Committee for this work in China works no less if more indirectly for Chinese. It is the duty and privilege of the women of this committee to answer the importunate cries from cities like Hongkong, Wuchang, Chengtu or Soochow for a Christian association for women. This year only three can be actually organised: at Mukden, Foochow and Changsha but several other cities already have employed workers making the preparations.

The Normal School of Physical Education is one of the children of this committee and a sturdy and promising one it is. The twenty girls who graduate this year will carry the gospel of physical and moral health to many parts of China.

The publication of a quarterly magazine, the preparation of pamphlets helpful in Association work and eventually the printing of other books on Bible study and kindred subjects is an activity of the committee, as are five conferences for students in the summer and two in the winter in different parts of China, the encouragement and guidance of seventy-five Christian Associations in schools all over China and definite participation in the Forward Evangelistic Movement.

The Young Women's Christian Association has been glad this year to welcome new friends in Shanghai as its acquaintances. Everyone is welcome to see and learn more of all these activities which are daily occurrences at 11a Quinsan Road or 61 Range Road, for these are live places. Best of all is the union of the interest of so many people toward the furthering of the Association's purpose—the bringing of growth in character and service, and the deepening of the loyalty of Chinese women to the Christian religion.

Siberian Comforts Fund

The Honorary Treasurer begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following contributions to the Siberian Comforts Fund:

Amount previously acknowledged	$8,333.94
Mrs. Wade's sale of lace	23.50
N. P.	5.00
Miss A. Harrison (Sisiang, Shensi)	10.00
Miss H. F. Withers (Sisiang, Shensi)	5.00
Bridge	107.00
	$8,489.44
Amount previously acknowledged	Tls. 1,580.92
N. M. F.	35.00
	Tls. 1,915.92

H. H. FOX.
Hon. Treasurer.
British Consulate General,
Shanghai, December 14, 1918.

Abstinence Lecture At Carlton Tuesday

"Alcohol and the Next Generation" will be the topic of a lecture to be given by Dr. G. A. Huntley at the Carlton Cafe at 5:30 p.m. Tuesday. The lecture is to be given under the auspices of the Men's Total Abstinence League and the meeting will be presided over by Judge C. S. Lobingier. Tea will be served from 5 to 5:30 o'clock at a charge of 50 cents.

All members and friends of the league, including ladies, are invited to attend.

Reading For Soldiers

Mr. T. Harborne, British Postmaster, desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books, magazines, etc., from Mesdames M. L. Cross, W. J. Grey, G. W. Burkill, T. Maguire, F. A. Gee (Wuhu), F. Ayscough, N. B. Ramsay, W. S. Jackson, Frank Jones, Messrs. Gilbert Cooper, H. Browett, P. L. Hing, H. A. Atkinson, W. King, E. Moller, N. E. B. Ezra, P. M. Scott, J. E. Edwards, "J. A.", "M. M." and "Anon."

During the past week large consignments of literature were forwarded to Vladivostok.

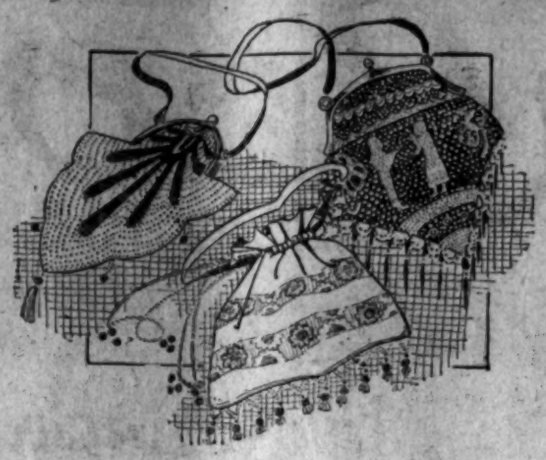
Lecture On Czechs For B.W.W.A. Meeting

An address on "The Czecho-Slovak Saviors of the Eastern Front," illustrated with lantern slides, will be given at a general meeting of all workers, subscribers and friends of the British Women's Work Association to be held at 4:30 p.m. next Friday in the offices of Messrs. Maitland and Co., 33 Szechuen Road.

Mr. A. G. Stephen will preside and there will be enrolment of members and a distribution of B.W.W.A. badges. Tea will be served.

Senor Paci Coming

January 4 is the date set for the appearance of Senor Paci, Italian pianist, who will be heard in Shanghai for the first time. His series will be given at the Lyceum under the direction of Mr. A. Strok. Press quotations give Senor Paci the highest praise. He is said to have a tone of the highest beauty, superb technique, originality "which has a charm beyond comparison." He is also said by critics to be an interpreter of the highest rank.



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The more real interest you feel in your holiday shopping, the stronger will be your desire to select that which serves as well as beautifies

BAGS, BOUDOIR CAPS, WRAPS, BED-JACKETS, BLOUSES, GARTERS, CAMISOLES, LINGERIE, FURS, PERFUMES & TOILET POWDERS.

GOWNS for Afternoon & Evening Wear

and innumerable other pieces especially appropriate for gifts are to be found at :: ::

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THE
PIANO HOUSE
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EVERYTHING MUSICAL
AGENTS FOR THE BEST THE WORLD PRODUCES IN PIANOS

PIANOS
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The Celebrated "Chickering" Piano
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John Broadwood and Sons
ETC., ETC.

Music and Musical Instruments

WE receive new Music by every mail from London and America. All the latest in One-Steps Fox-trots, Waltzes, and up-to-date Piano Solos.
Large Stocks of Violins, Mandolines, Ukuleles, Cellos, Etc., Etc.
Illustrations and Prices on Application.

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Grafonolas & Records

Grafonolas from $16.00 to $550 Mex.
Records ,, 35 cts. ,, $6.50 Mex.

Not one thing gives so much real pleasure for the money expended as a
Columbia Grafonola
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In Season

The Year round Gift for Everyone

The thoughtful men and women who select BABY BEN for their Christmas remembrances are doing their friends a real service. They are giving them a present which is useful every day of the year, and is never out of season.

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See BABY BEN to-day, and solve the "What to give" problem.

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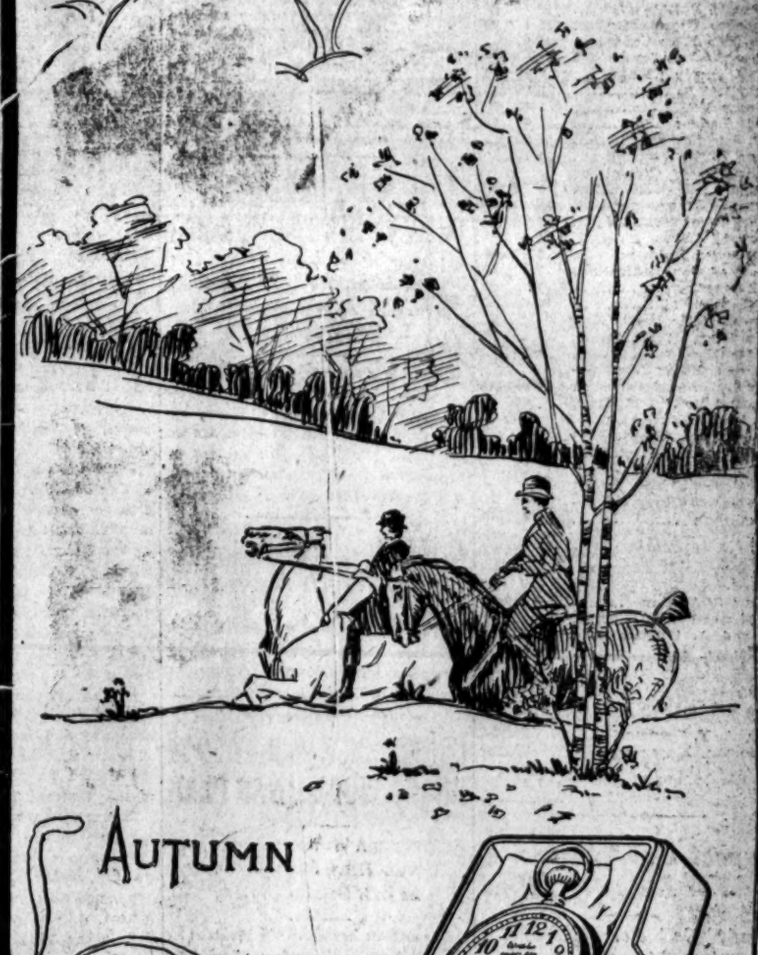

Pocket Ben

Makes an inexpensive timepiece for the kiddies.

A watch that will keep good time and make punctuality a habit with the "man of to-morrow."

PEKING LEADS CHINA IN WAR WORK DRIVE

Capital Raised $152,907.83 Of Total; G.$750,000 Already Sent To United States

Final figures issued by the United War Work Campaign Committee announce the amount raised in the recent drive as Mex. $892,502.23, Taels 28,433.10 and Yen 30. Twenty-two cities in China are represented in the totals. Harbin sent Roubles 291,000.

Peking led all other cities with a contribution of $152,907.83. The Shanghai totals are announced as Mex. $62,590.74, G. $2,400 and Taels 1,000. Of the amount Mr. Chu Pao-san raised $23,985 and General Lu, $10,000.

A draft for G. $750,000 has been sent to the United States by Mr. A. G. Stephen, treasurer.

The detailed financial statement, with the money raised or contributed by Shanghai promoters, follows:

Financial Statement

	Mex. $
Hankow	106,000.00
Hangchow	100,000.00
Soochow	1,440.00
Peking	152,907.83
Wuhu	90.95
Changsha	21,603.33
Nanchang	1,004.00
Chefoo	3,131.18
Changli	127.16
Tientsin	95,156.71
Shansi	12,260.50
Chihli Assembly	100,000.00
Kaifengfu	14,500.00
Tsingtao	4,519.47
Shanghai	72,152.11
Tsinanfu	100,532.50
Nanking	100,317.54
Suytow	1,524.05
Techow	15.00
Antung	4,012.85
Luiso	7.05
Chengtu	800.00
Mex.	$892,502.23

	Tls.
Changsha	288.66
Foochow	1,200.00
Harbin	26,944.44
(=Roubles 291,000.00)	
Tls.	28,433.10

	Yen
Antung	30.00
	Yen 30.00

Sent to United States G.$750,000.

Cash From Shanghai Promotors

	Mex. $
Chu Pao-san	23,985.00
General Lu	10,000.00
Judge C. S. Lobingier	2,725.00
Japanese Community	2,175.00
Han Yeh Ping Company, Sale of Tickets for benefit at Olympic Theater	2,000.00
Hugo Reiss	1,614.00
Chinese Y.M.C.A.	1,500.00
Louis Ladew	1,445.74
Fuh Tan College	1,323.00
Town Hall subscriptions	1,299.00
National Committee, Y.M.C.A.	1,162.00
Catholic Community	1,107.00
G. de Rossi	1,100.00
Bank of China	1,005.00
B. Atwood Robinson	1,000.00
Bank of Communications	1,000.00
E. Kempffer	1,000.00
Y. C. Tong	1,000.00
Russo-Asiatic Bank	1,000.00
Hsia Hing-chong	1,000.00
H. E. Gibson	750.00
Kiangsu Educational Association and Schools	625.00
Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Clark	500.00
W. Katz	500.00
Commercial Press Employes	500.00
J. R. Wheelock	500.00
Secretaries of the Young Women's Christian Association	400.00
Mex.	$62,590.74

	Gold $
Ching Wei-ching	1,000.00
A. Howard	1,000.00
A. and A. Scottish Rite Masons	400.00
	G.$2,400.00

	Tls.
Mrs. A. Y. Seaman	500.00
Anderson, Meyer and Co.	500.00
Tls.	1,000.00

Expect Good House For Industry Films

Steady Call For Tickets To American Association's Exhibition Wednesday Night

Judging from the demand which has been made for tickets a packed house will see the American industrial films to be shown under the auspices of the American Association at the Olympic Theater Wednesday evening. The exhibition will be the first of a series the object of which is to present to the Chinese business community in as vivid a manner as possible the facts concerning the products of American industry—particularly manufacturing and machinery.

Members of the Association are requested to assist the Committee in placing tickets with their Chinese friends and business associates. Those desiring to do so may arrange for their respective hongs to make lump contributions in exchange for which tickets will be supplied to meet the hong needs. Tickets may also be had at a cost of 30 cents each by application to Mr. A. S. Goldsmith, Secretary of the Association, care of the American Club, 33 Nanking Road.

Timber Selling Rates Suffer Big Reduction

(Continued from Page 1)

our yards at Shanghai, it being understood that these prices will be charged on all orders sent to the Company, unless specially advised to the contrary in connection with any special business that may be submitted.

Oregon Pine: Prices are reduced from Tls. 90.00 to Tls. 60.00 per 1,000' B. M. for plank and Tls. 65.00 for logs 10" x 10" and up. Flooring being reduced to Tls. 78 for No. 1 and Tls. 65 for No. 2. Extras as per schedule.

Antung Pine hewn logs: Prices are reduced from Tls. 57.50 on Yulfig Pine logs to Tls. 50.00, and on Yellow Pine logs from Tls. 62.50 to Tls. 55.00.

Japanese White Pine logs: Selling values are reduced from Tls. 45.00 to Tls. 32.50, and Japanese Hardwood logs (Sen, Tamo and Katsura) are reduced from Tls. 60.00 to Tls. 50.00 per 1,000'.

Philippine lumber: Ample stocks are now on hand in consequence of large arrivals recently and prices have been reduced on Lauan from Tls. 125.00 per 1,000' B. M. to Tls. 75.00 for plank in 4" width, with Tls. 5.00 increase in price for every increase in width of 2". Lauan logs sell at Tls. 90 and Apitong logs at Tls. 100.

Teak: Selling values are nominal and weak, prices being arranged for each special indent submitted.

Bolsheviki Make Life Unbearable

(Continued from Page 1)

would encourage the Bolsheviki to commit further outrages.

Christiania, December 12.—The Aftenposten states that the Norwegian Legation have left Petrograd en route to Norway, and probably the Bolshevist representatives will be ordered to leave Norway shortly. It is also reported that Denmark is about to break off connection with Bolshevist Russia.

Stockholm, December 11.—A message from Petrograd states that according to an official Ukrainian source Generals Ruzski and Iladkodmitreff have been shot by order of the Soviet in the town of Piatigorsk.

The Dagensnyheder says that negotiations are proceeding in Stockholm with a view to the establishment of a new government in Russia immediately the Bolsheviki are overthrown.

M. Trepoff, formerly Premier of Russia, has arrived here. It appears that M. Trepoff is negotiating with four other Russian moderates with a view to forming a new government.

Stockholm, December 12.—The report of the formation of a new Russian government under ex-Premier Trepoff, is authoritatively denied.

Stockholm, December 10.—A message from Petrograd states that the Bolsheviki shot three hundred Russian officers at Vologda, who they accused of assisting the Allies against the Bolsheviki.

IRON AND STEEL TRADES TO HAVE EIGHT-HOUR DAY

British Employers' Representatives Will Advise Association To Make Concession

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 12.—After conferring with the men at Newcastle yesterday, the iron and steel trades employers' representatives decided to recommend their association to concede an eight-hour day.

Bukovina Proclaims Union With Rumania

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 11.—The National Council of Bukovina has proclaimed the union of Bukovina with Rumania.

CONFERENCE IN JULY 1914 HEARD WORLD WAR PLAN

Propaganda Workers Sent From Berlin Then, Says Witness In U.S. Senate Inquiry

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, December 13.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—An officer of the Army Intelligence Service, testifying before the Senate Committee investigating German propaganda and the connection with it of certain brewery interests, said that the German government on July 10, 1914, informed 130 German civilian employes at a conference in Berlin that the world war would be started soon. These employes then were despatched to all parts of the world, thirty-one coming to the United States to stimulate pro-German propaganda. They landed in the United States in August on the same steamer with Dr. Albert, known as a postmaster of the enemy propaganda system in the United States.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, December 9.—The report of Mr. Bielaski, official investigator of German propaganda, says that Germans' efforts to create uprisings among the negroes of the Southern States failed owing to the loyalty of the negroes. The report pays a tribute to Mr. Gompers' firmness against German efforts to secure labor support through peace and other societies.

COLLEGE MEN GATHER FOR ANNUAL MEETING

Cheering, Singing Alumni At Columbia Country Club Dinner; New Officers Elected

The Columbia Country Club echoed to the yells and songs of a score and more of American universities last night as over a hundred college men sat down to the annual dinner and meeting of the American University Club of China. There were strong delegations from many of the big educational institutions and the rooting competitions were animated. An orchestra provided accompaniment for the songs.

Election of officers, the passing of a resolution raising the annual dues from $2 to $4 and a program of brief talks comprised the business of the meeting. Last year's president, Mr. Julean Arnold, occupied the chair and summarised the work of the past season. Mr. George Fitch was elected president of the Club for the coming year, Mr. Fong F. Sec was elected vice-president and Mr. J. B. Powell and Mr. R. P. Tenney were re-elected secretary and treasurer respectively.

The principal speech of the evening was made by Judge Charles S. Lobingier, of the United States Court for China, who paid high tribute to the American college men in the great war.

Figures showed, Judge Lobingier said, that over ninety percent of the officers of the American army were college men, eloquent testimony to the place colleges hold in the United States.

"Over 150,000 college students were numbered in the American army at war," he said, "I venture to say that if it had not been for the college men, with their training, we should not have been able to officer so quickly our rapidly raised forces. This is in accord with our best college traditions. It has been so in all our wars but our record for this war has been the greatest and most magnificent example of all. There has been nothing finer in our history than the answer of our college students to this great call."

Other brief speeches were made by Consul-General Sammons, by Dr. Lee, of Fuh Tan College, who spoke for the older alumni, and other University men.

Mr. Wei, of Hankow, a recently returned student, told of the formation of a University Club in the up-river port with a membership of 200. Mr. Bennett, recently arrived American Vice-Consul, made a brief talk and Mr. Bishop, of the Asia Banking Corporation, presented a resolution in behalf of the Cornell men proposing a message of sympathy to the widow of Major Willard Straight. Major Arthur Parsett gave an interesting talk on General Pershing.

The committee in charge of the dinner was composed of Messrs. Stoker, Hager and Sailor and that in charge of the music of Messrs. Curry, Perry, Carney and Carson.

CONTROL OF WIRELESS IS URGED BY DANIELS

Secretary Of U.S. Navy Advocates Acquisition Of All Shore Radio Stations

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, December 13.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Secretary of the Navy Daniels, appearing before the House Merchant Marine Committee today, advocated the passage by the administration of a bill for permanent government control of all radio communications through the acquisition by the Navy Department of all shore wireless stations. He said an expenditure of $5,000,000 would be necessary to buy all the stations and their equipment in the United States and the insular possessions not now owned by the government.

It was announced today that the President of the Western Union Cable Company had been placed in charge of all marine cable systems owned in the United States by order of Postmaster General Burleson.

The report presented to the Postmaster General by the American Telelphone and Telegraph Company shows a remarkable development in telephone transmission. The duplex system, using two wires, makes possible over a single pair of wires five telephone conversations simultaneously or forty telegraph communications simultaneously.

Chile And Peru Send Friendly Notes To U.S.

Replies Received From South American Governments To Advice To Settle Dispute

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, December 13.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Chile and Peru have replied in friendly tones to the identic notes of the United States government urging upon them the supreme importance of adjusting amicably their controversy over the province of Tacna Arica and tendering the aid of the United States, alone or in conjunction with other American States. The State Department announced that both replies had been informally transmitted and that the note would be officially presented soon.

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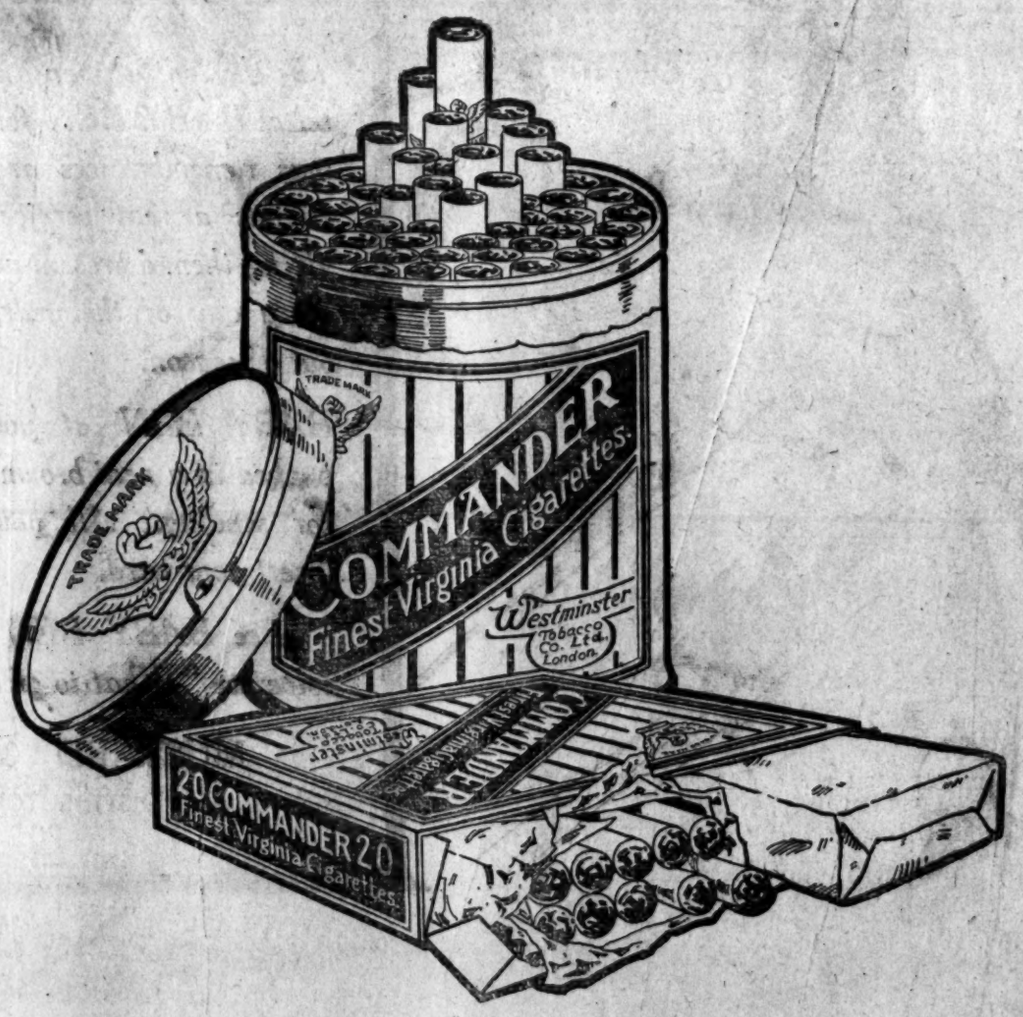

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AMERICAN RED CROSS OUTFITS RELIEF TRAINS

Plans To Establish Hospitals At Buchedu, Omsk And Tumen Under Way

Vladivostok, Siberia, December 2.—"Carrying on" with the growing work of the American Red Cross in Siberia, the Siberian Commission is now outfitting two trains for early departure westward.

The first of these is the fourth relief train to be sent out by the Commission. It will be in general charge of Mr. R. C. Pierce of the Red Cross staff and will leave about December 4, going at least as far as Tumen. This fourth relief train will carry medical and refugee supplies and hospital equipment. It will take westward an extra amount of surgical dressings. Part of the medical supplies are for certain of the Zemstvos along the way who have sent in word of their pressing needs and every facility of the Red Cross is exerted to afford them relief for their Russian peoples. They will be assisted in carrying on work for themselves under their own jurisdiction and upon their own responsibility.

In addition to the relief and medical supplies the fourth relief train will carry trained physicians and surgeons and hospital workers for the various hospitals along the line. The first hospital to be furnished with a staff is the institution at Buchedu where a large amount of work will be done to relieve tuberculosis. Dr. Arthur F. Jackson of Honolulu, Hawaii, who arrived in Vladivostok a week ago, together with two nurses' aids from Honolulu will be aboard this train for Buchedu. Furthermore the train will carry Russian nurses who are especially adapted for this work and who will doubtless contribute to the success of the undertaking. Trained workers will also be sent to the hospitals at Omsk and Tumen. Quite a number of those aboard the train will be Russians.

A special effort is being made to send full equipment of clothing for one thousand children from Petrograd who are now in the care of the American Red Cross at Omsk. These needy children were previously in charge of other relief workers, but when Mr. Henri Thompson of the Red Cross arrived at Omsk to take charge of the relief in Western Siberia, it was decided to put these children in the care of the Siberian Commission under his supervision. They will be sent warm garments of all kinds, plenty to clothe them comfortably through the winter.

The second train shortly to leave will be the Allied anti-typhus train, operated by the American Red Cross. This will depart sometime between December 15 and 20. It is necessary to build the train especially for its scientific work in combatting typhus. The sending of this train is an outgrowth of the recent Red Cross relief work at Nikolsk where many cases of typhus were discovered. The danger of a spread of the typhus in eastern Siberia was called to the attention of the Inter-Allied Sanitary Commission and also emphasized in the recommendation by the Red Cross staff.

The matter then came before the Allied Generals' conference and this conference decided that the emergency warranted the Allies' jointly financing this relief train and they placed its equipment and operation in the charge of the Siberian Commission, American Red Cross. The train is now being equipped and a little later full news will be given regarding the details of its departure and the districts to be visited. Great encouragement has come from the Russians who realise the magnitude of the relief work to be undertaken and feel that the American Red Cross is straining every energy to carry out its plans.

GAZETTE EDITOR CHARGED WITH INSULTING CONSUL

Complaint In Mixed Court And Summons Asked In British Court

Complaint against Mr. Colin Henry Lee, of the Shanghai Gazette, as a result of an article appearing recently, came before Japanese Assessor Hayashide and Magistrate Tsang in the Mixed Court yesterday.

Mr. Lee, who is said to claim British nationality, did not appear in response to the summons and the case was remanded for investigation of his nationality.

The police yesterday made application for a summons in the British Court. The writ is returnable Wednesday when the preliminary hearing will probably be held. The summons is asked under an Order in Council dealing with the suppression of matter likely to cause a breach of the peace in the Settlement.

The complaint lodged against Mr. Lee in the Mixed Court follows:

(1)—For that he, being the editor of a certain newspaper in circulation in Shanghai, did unlawfully publish a certain article insulting the representative of a certain foreign power, to wit, the Japanese Consul, contrary to Article 124 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code.

(2)—Further, for that he, at the same time and place, in consequence of such article, was guilty of conduct likely to lead to a breach of the peace within the limits of the International Settlement of Shanghai.

Mr. K. E. Newman, Police Legal Adviser, appeared for the prosecution and the case is being watched by Mr. E. W. Godfrey and Mr. Kikuchi.

VLADIVOSTOK ELECTION TURNS ON SOCIALISM

Majority In Favor Is Certain Unless Labor Men Refuse To Vote

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, December 13.—M. Agareff, Mayor of Vladivostok, interviewed this afternoon by Reuter's correspondent, stated, concerning the municipal election campaign which is now in progress, that the forthcoming election promises to be a hot contest between the Non-Socialist and Socialist Parties. Unless abstention is practised extensively among the working classes, who may boycott the elections in the event of any of their candidates being arrested, a Socialist majority is a dead certainty.

Speaking of the late arrests of members of the Professional Union, M. Agareff said that General Horvath also gave orders for the arrest simultaneously of leading members of the Municipality and Zemstvo, including himself. It was only due to the energetic protest of the executive officers, who refused to carry out the arrests that he was at the present moment sitting and working in his study and was not in jail. M. Agareff deplored the policy of the Government authorities in initiating a new system of terror, following the tactics of the Bolsheviki, which tended to accentuate rather than allay the general unrest.

TAXATION IN FRANCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 12.—French indirect taxation produced in November over £17,000,000, an increase of £2,000,000 over the revenue for November, 1917.

CANTON ALSO TO SEND PEACE DELEGATION

Dr. Wu To Head Representatives At European Conference, Is Report

According to a Canton telegram last night, the Administrative Council has decided to send a delegation to the European Peace Conference, consisting of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Dr. Wu Chao-chu, Mr. C. T. Wang and Mr. Wang Chao-ming. The personnel of the delegation will be submitted to the Extraordinary Session of Parliament for approval shortly.

News Brevities

Import restrictions on rattan and reeds have been removed in the United States, according to a notice from the Department of State, Washington, received by the American Consulate-General here.

* * *

The case against Nocera Sobata, charged with attempting to murder Mrs. Trouve, a French actress, in the Italian Consular Court, came up for trial at the Italian High Court, comprised of the Consul-General and two Assessors, yesterday. On account of the non-appearance of the complainant, the case was remanded.

* * *

The shareholders of the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., will hold their ordinary general meeting at the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., on December 30 at 11 a.m.

* * *

Proceeds of the sale of work held by Mrs. F. N. Mathews for the benefit of the St. Dunstan's Hospital for Blind Soldiers and Sailors amounted to $1,426. An equivalent in sterling amounting to £262 25/1 was sent to England by draft Friday.

* * *

Lieutenant Ernest Hardman of the Cavalry section of the Machine Gun Corps, who was taken prisoner by the Germans early in the year, has arrived in London safe and well, according to a telegam received by his father, Mr. M. Hardman of the China Inland Mission.

* * *

A paper on "The Audion Detector and Amplifier" is to be read by Mr. S. Webb before the Engineering Society of China Tuesday afternoon.

* * *

Three Chinese appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday charged with being members of a band of five who committed an armed robbery at 401 Chengtu Road at 5:30 p.m. Friday. The men entered the place and intimidated with revolvers some children who were in the downstairs rooms. The mistress of the house, who was upstairs, heard the intruders and blew a police whistle, whereupon they fled, taking some clothing and jewelry. Special Police Constable Laessoe captured one of the accused as he was being pursued from the scene of the robbery and Special Constable Lent, with other police, arrested the other two a little later, one being in possession of a loaded revolver and the other having several articles identified by the complainant.

* * *

An extraordinary general meeting of the Hoong On Steamship Co., Ltd., has been called to take place at 8B Yuen Ming Yuen Road, December 23 at 3 p.m., when extraordinary resolutions expressing the desirability of liquidating the company and appointing liquidators will be proposed.

* * *

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., has received a telegram from the London office advising that the Board of Directors have authorised the issue of the unallotted 15,000 "A" shares of the Bank to all existing shareholders, in the proportion of one of every three shares held, on payment of £12-10/- per share. The payment is due January 15, 1919. The new shares will rank for dividend as from January 1, 1919.

* * *

Fire destroyed the Salt Industrial Bank at Peking Friday morning. The entire building was burnt to ashes.

Christmas Gifts

For your friends there is no more acceptable

'Xmas

or

New Year Gift

than a selection of good

Cigars

or

Cigarettes

We can be of service to you. We keep the finest assortment of Tobacconist's goods in Shanghai, and guarantee to give you a splendid value and high-class quality.

Our Cigarettes are manufactured from the finest Tobacco Leaf, specially imported for our own Factory from Macedonia and Thessaly.

THE TIENTSIN TOBACCO CO.

19 Nanking Road

Factory at Tientsin

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(ZUNG LEE & SONS)

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PURCHASING, SELLING AND COMMISSION AGENTS

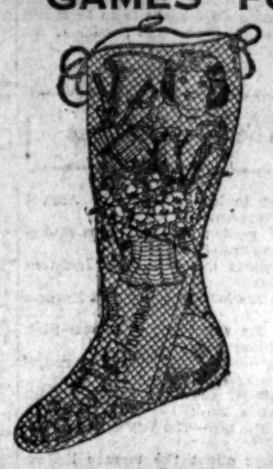
Messrs. W. Z. Zee & Sons wish all their patrons

"A MERRY CHRISTMAS!"

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., Shanghai

THE STORE WITH THE BIG XMAS SHOW

GAMES FOR XMAS NIGHT



XMAS STOCKINGS
15, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 55 cts.
$1.00 $2.00 $2.50 each

Table Tennis
Price $2.00
"Bom a Hun"
$1.00
Ludo 75 cts.

Wibbly-Wob
Price $4.75 seb.
In the Trenches
90 cts.
$2.00 3.75 box.

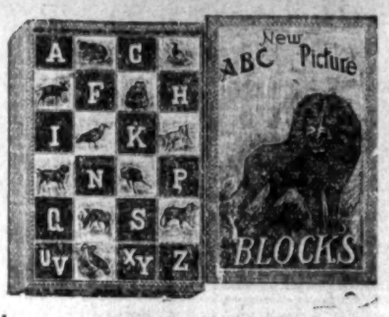
Tiny Tots' Post Office
Price 90 cents.
Tiny Tots' Baker, etc.
Price 90 cents.
Tiny Tots' Noah's Ark
$2.50

CRACKERS
75 cts.
85 cts.
$1.00
1.25
1.50
1.75
box.

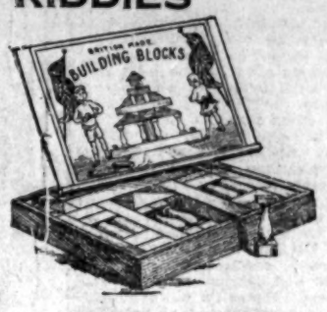
Compendiums
PRICE
$1.50 $2.95
$4.50
The
"OVAL"
Cricket Game.
Price $1.00

Hundreds of games for you to choose from.

TOYS FOR KIDDIES



PRICES IN STOCK
Various sizes
50 cts. 90 cts. $1.50 $1.75 box.



BUILDING BLOCKS
Various sizes
55 cts. 90 cts. $1.00, 1.50,
$1.75, 2.50. 2.75

Drawing Slates
Prices 50 cts. 85 cts.
$2.00 each

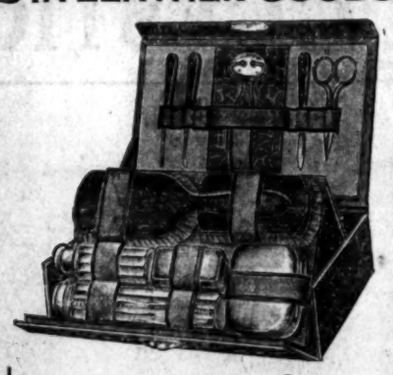
Toy Soldiers
Infantry, Price 45 cents box.
Box of 5 Cavalry and 7 Infantry
$1.50

CAVALRY AS SKETCH
Price 75 cts. per box.
We have other odd makes on show

An enormous stock of Toys on show.

ACCEPTABLE GIFTS IN LEATHER GOODS

Writing Case
No. 200. Real leather case, lined leather, has four pockets containing stationery, Penholder, Blotter, etc.
Size closed 10½ by 7½ inches.
Price $10.00



Ladies' Dressing Case
Similar to Sketch
Price $18.50
In Stock also at
$10.00, 13.50, 6.50, 8.50, 16.50 etc.

Jewel Case
No. 80. As sketch. Imit seal, lined sateen, has tray, lock and key.
Size closed 8 by 5½ by 8½ inches.
Price **$3.75** each

Ladies' Companion
No. 664. As sketch, containing 6 useful articles, also 3 packets needles, Leatherette case. Size 7 by 4 inches.
Price $2.50 also at $1.75 2.75 5.00 6.50

Purses, Bags, Pipes, etc.—a large choice.

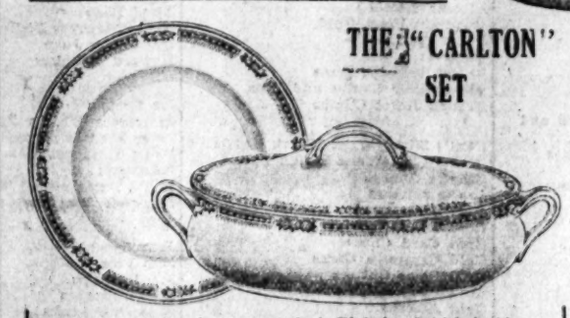
DAINTY GIFTS IN OUR CHINA DEPT.

TOAST RACKS
Superior quality Sheffield elestroplated, various designs to hold 6 prices of toast. A useful Christmas present.
Prices $6.50 and 8.50 each

BUTTER DISH
English chinaware, rose design on Yellow ground, cover and knife of best electro-plate.
Price $4.50 each

SWEET DISH
Glass dish, 4-inch diameter with Ruby or Green edge fitted on electro-plated frame.
Price $2.50 each

ENTREE DISH
Good quality electro-plated, with removable handle. Price $22.50 each
Ditto same quality but square, large size.
$18.50



THE "CARLTON" SET

A new design of a narrow dark Blue band with inside border of Pink rosebuds, gilt edges
Set for 6 persons, 30 pieces **Price $28.50**
Set for 12 persons, 88 pieces **Price $58.50**

Jam Jar
Good quality English chinaware, rose design on Yellow ground, cover and spoon of electro-plate.
Price $5.00

See the Electro Plate Gift section. Novelties galore.

Special Shows of 'Xmas Gifts in Every Department in Our Store this Coming Week

Whitaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., Shanghai

TERMS: CASH at time of purchase or on delivery of goods

Alex. Kerensky Says:

'The Union For Regeneration Of Russia Will Expel The Enemy, And Re-establish Co-operation With Allies'

No one who knows Russia and knows, moreover, the material and spiritual forces of the people, imagines even for an instant that Russia is smitten with a mortal disease.

Though to some alarmists the symptoms may seem to indicate approaching dissolution, they are simply what a physician might term "growing pains." And the history of Russia shows that such periods of growth, with their disturbing accompaniments, have already resulted in regeneration and renewed and fuller development. Recovery has been followed by an accession of strength and vitality.

The last half century of the Tsarist regime did not correspond with the material and spiritual development and aspirations of the people; on the contrary, normal, political and economic evolution were prevented or impeded by the system of Government, with the result that the organism was in state bordering on putrefaction.

The colossal difficulties of the war gave impetus to a process of disintegration, and the Revolution of March, 1917, merely played the role of a surgeon, so to speak, who, with a decisive cut, opens an internal abscess. Bolshevism was the pus of the affected organism that came to the surface.

Cause Of The Crisis

At the same time the economic life of the country was particularly affected because, owing to geographical conditions, Russia, from the outbreak of hostilities, was practically blockaded to an even larger extent than Germany. This consequence, of which many do not think, and many more are unaware produced great and far-reaching results.

At the outset Russia assumed a burden much heavier than she could bear, however, willing she might be, and assumed it, too, in a spirit of loyalty to her Allies. But the subsequent result was inevitable, because her role in international life did not correspond at all with the primitive forms of her governmental system, forms upheld against the wish of the people by a small caste induced by self-interest to support the Tsarist regime.

But the present crisis was first precipitated, not by the exhaustion of Russia's spiritual and material forces, not because the popular organism was worked out; it was due solely to unsuitable governmental institutions.

Happily there is now observable in Russia an organisation and coordination of popular forces as well as a significant manifestation of those principles of government which the March Revolution proclaimed. At the head of this movement is that combination of all real liberal and democratic parties known as the Union for the Regeneration of Russia.

New National Assembly

This Union is in immediate contact with the Executive Bureau of the Constituent Assembly that was so forcibly dissolved by the Bolsheviki; and a National Assembly of the utmost importance is now held at Ouffa, midway between Samara and Ural.

This Assembly is composed of members of the Constituent Assembly, elected by general vote, and of representatives of the local self-government bodies of all districts free from the Bolshevik tyranny. It is the direct result of the intensive work accomplished by the Union, and, as constituted, voices the hope and aspirations of the real Russia, the Russia that is true to herself.

Let me here emphasise that the spirit of Russia revolts against the mere thought of German domination. Bolshevism is, fortunately, practically confined to Petrograd, Moscow and districts under German influence. Hence its power is local and circumscribed. The Bolshevik Government, so called, is a speculation of German agents at the expense of the most illiterate, unreasoning elements that were cast to the surface by the gigantic social and economic upheaval caused by the war.

The Union's Program

The task of the union is very clear. Its first and most important work is to counteract and overthrow the subtle, penetrating German influence now upholding the Bolshevik movement. It must expel the enemy across the frontier, reunite the sovereign power of the people by demolishing the Bolshevik tyranny, and re-establish the former co-operation of Russia with American and Western democracies for the purpose of attaining the common aims of this war of liberation.

It is, I think, absolutely necessary to draw immediately in the West the logical conclusions from the co-operation of the Allied armies with Russian forces on Russian territory—that is to say, it is essential to re-establish the normal functions of Russian Government institutions abroad, and to reinstate Russian citizens who are at present abroad in their rights as citizens of an Allied country.

I wish to believe that the public opinion of the Allied nations will help us to attain a favorable solution of this question such as will be in conformity with the dignity of the Entente Powers.

British Tank Returning After The Battle

This British official photograph shows a British tank returning after a fight, followed by German prisoners who are being utilised as stretcher bearers.

Home Rules For Authors

Of course, the traditional way to become an author is by dodging the barber and the landlady. Thus you are presumed to acquire a flowing haircut and a non-flowing income.

But there are a lot of other rules haircut and a non-flowing income.

For instance, you must (1) buy plenty of stamps, (2) rent a typewriter and (3) hire a good-sized waste basket.

Next, read all the available textbooks on this interesting subject, such as "How to Put the Fix in Fiction," "Editors I Have Met—Once" and "From a Waste Basket to the Governor's Chair." (There is a companion volume to this last one, I believe, called "From the Waste Basket to the Electric Chair.")

You are now an author, and you have nothing left to do but let the public—and the publishers—in on the secret.

One of the things to learn is how to dress the part. Wear a collar of medium height and a smile of medium breadth. Never carry your cane in a threatening manner. Avoid frayed trousers and frayed tempers. Avoid spats with your shoes and with your editors.

In preparing your manuscripts (for the worse) one of the important things to remember is to leave a wide margin at the left hand side of the pages. This is so that you may poke holes in the pages in order to fasten them together. After you have poked holes in your pages some-one is liable to come along and poke holes in your idea. Some authorities advise not having an idea to start with.

Always use white paper for manuscripts. Of course, if you happen to have an aura, and know what color it is, you might use paper to match that shade. But the danger is that your aura may not match the editor's.

Never use that thin kind of paper known as onion skin. If you really hope to sell your stuff the thicker skinned you and your manuscript are the better.

Write with black ink. Red ink is used only in table d'hote restaurants and white ink is somewhat illegible.

Never put a black border around your manuscript until after it has come back to you—many times.

Send your manuscripts in flat. Don't roll 'em unless you expect 'em to be used as lamp-lighters.

Always inclose stamps. They are sure to be good—even if your stuff isn't.

Chinese American Publishing Company

One of the most interesting developments in the book field in China is in recent large space advertisement of the above company announcing what they believe to be a distinct departure in selling policy. In a few words, they are now advertising "Good books at reasonable prices for a moderate profit." The company took whole-page space in Shanghai papers last week to tell the public of its policy and immediately followed this up by advertising books in both gold and Mexican, allowing the customer the option of paying either way. According to M. N. Zanki, the manager, "there are many people who, until recently, never heard of our shop, though we have been here three years and established the gold price in books in China. There are others who have thought we were a Chinese concern without adequate backing, though we are entirely American-owned-and-run, and represent several millions gold in resources.

"We felt, from conversation with booklovers, that it was our duty to make ourselves more widely known, particularly as we are performing a distinct and necessary service to the community, as well as making a moderate profit for ourselves. Our recent announcement of policy is the result, and we know that our policy has awakened a strong, appreciative response.

"Our policy is avowedly constructive," said Mr. Zanki, "in that we believe books are necessities and that it is our duty to encourage the use of them. If we were to cut prices or raise them exorbitantly, we would not be able to maintain ourselves or else we would be acting contrary to our view of what the public has a right to expect in book prices.

"For instance, it is practically impossible for us to get out catalogs of our fiction and miscellaneous new books. Our stock fluctuates constantly: we have just received over 800 novels. We have standing orders with many of our customers for so many of the latest books on such-and-such a subject, for instance. We send these out immediately, charging their gold account with us. From this practice, we have learned to gauge pretty accurately what the public wants. As a result we believe that our stock of 50,000 books this Christmas is one of the most complete in China.

"We welcome inquiries from Educational institutions, as we have long been known to them for our Educational line. Our Medical Books Department has become favorably known in the short three years we've been here, while as the branch office of one of the two largest Law publishing corporations in America we have been serving lawyers in China, representing all American law publishing firms.

"It is to the general public that we're not widely known, but this situation is being gradually overcome since we began advertising."

A list of the Chinese American Publishing Co.'s books is to be found on page 13 of the News Section of today's THE CHINA PRESS.

The Boy In France

Steeped in hot haze of the August afternoon
The garden dreams of a many-splendored trance;
The locusts drone a long, insistent tune;
And the boy—the boy's in France.

Down the stone steps the rose-pink Phloxes stand,
Like delicate sculptures, through the breathless day,
Brilliant yet shadowy, as the bright, vague land;
And the boy—the boy's away.

The dogs about the terrace listless lie,
Waiting a springing step they used to know;
We wait, we also—and the days crawl by;
The boy—we miss him so.

Green fields reach over hills to fields of gold;
Far off the city shimmers, gay but wan;
The radiant scene breathes loneliness untold;
The boy—the boy is gone.

Sudden his service flag's impetuous story
Flashes a bugle note across the flowers;
Sudden the aching loss is pride and glory;
He is in France—he's ours!

Lad of my heart! From all across your land
One thought wings to that land of old romance;
One proud America stretches a loving hand
To the boy—the boy in France.

—Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews, in *Scribner's*.

When My Boy Comes Home

By MIRIAM

Wrinkles and Grey Hair Must Disappear

Two years can make a great change in a woman's appearance at any time, but two years of war worries often adds ten years to one's apparent age, and this was what the two years during which her husband has been away had done to Gladys Summers. She had aged tremendously. little lines and wrinkles had formed round her eyes, and deep lines around the mouth, and her hair had become tinged with grey. In fact, she was in despair as to what the man who had left her looking so young and fit would think of her when he returned.

Six Weeks to Effect a Transformation

When she came to confide her troubles to me she had just six weeks in which to improve herself, for by that time he was due home.

Six weeks isn't long, but I felt sure that if she really tried she could make a very great improvement.

Removing the Wrinkles

To smooth out the wrinkles I made her get a little pure mercolised wax, and rub it gently into her face and neck every night, working the wax into the skin very carefully, and rubbing always in an upward and outward direction. Mercolised wax has the effect of gently and imperceptibly peeling off all the dead skin, and with it the lines and wrinkles, which, as you probably know, are only on the outer skin and not beneath it as so many people think. Every night the wax was applied evenly all over the face, and gradually the old skin and the wrinkles disappeared, and the fresh young complexion underneath soon became apparent, soft, smooth, and clear.

Restoring the Grey Hair

Hair dyes are an abomination; Gladys and I were both agreed on that point, and what was far more important she was dreadfully afraid that if she used a dye, the colour might not be quite the same as her own, and that her husband would notice the difference.

I advised her to get two ounces of tammalite, and to use it regularly for a week. The tammalite should be mixed with three ounces of Bay Rum, and applied to the roots with a small sponge.

Once a fortnight I told her she must shampoo her hair, so as to keep it in good condition, and for this she used a dessert-spoonful of stallax dissolved in warm water. After a stallax shampoo it is not necessary to rinse the hair, as the hair is left soft and silky with a natural wave, which is most pleasing.

The Finishing Touches

Instead of using powder Gladys got an ounce of cleminite and dissolved it in water. This she dabbed over her face and neck, and allowed it to dry on the skin, while to give a slight colour to the cheeks, she applied a little collandum with a piece of cotton wool. Collandum is quite unique, as it cannot be detected, and as the atmosphere of the room grows warmer so the colour deepens slightly, giving an absolutely natural appearance.

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS

A
After Dinner Coffee Sets
Afternoon Tea Knives
Afternoon Tea Forks
Asparagus Dishes
Ash Trays
Amber Cigar & Cigarette Tubes
Amethyst Pendants
Amethyst Brooches
Auto-Strop Razors
Asparagus Tongs
Apples, Canadian New Town Pippin

B
Bags, Gold, Silver and Leather
Bells
Bitters Bottles
Bread Trenchers
Breakfast Cruets
Brushes
Black Opal Rings
Blades, Gillette
Blades, Auto-Strop
Brooches in gold
Brooches with diamonds
Brooches in platinum
Brooches in precious stones
Bracelets with watches
Bracelets with diamonds
Bracelets, fancy stones
Bracelets, flexible gold
Bridge Boxes
Billiard Tables
Billiard Cloths
Billiard Accessories
Belts, Live Leather

C
Cake and Bread Baskets
Cake Carvers
Carriage Clocks
Calendar Frames
Card Cases, Gold & Silver
Cases of Razors
Condiment Sets
Cream Jugs
Crumb Brush and Tray
Centre Pieces
Chain Bags
Challenge Cups
Champagne Holders
Cheese Scoops
Children's Mugs
Christening Presents
Cigar Cases
Cigar Lighters
Cigarette Holders
Cigarette Cases for Motors
Cigarette Boxes
Cigar Boxes
Cigar Cutters
Cigar & Cigarette Holders
Cigar & Cigarette Cases in Gold, Silver and Enamel
Crosses
Chafing Dishes
Coral Necklets
Coral Ear Rings
Coral Brooches
Coral Pendants
Cutlery Canteens
Cut Glass Ware
Coty's Perfumery
Community Plate
Cuff Links
Cigars, Havana
Do. Fighting Bob

D
Decanters
Dessert Knives & Forks
Dorothy Bags
Dressing Cases
Diamonds
Diamond Ear Rings
Diamond Pendants
Diamond Brooches
Diamond Necklets
Diamond Rings with Pearls
Diamond Rings with Rubies and Sapphires
Diamond Rings with Sapphires
Diamond Half Hoop Rings
Diamond Solitaire Stone Rings
Diamond Fancy Rings
Diamond Rings in Platinum
Diamond Bar Pins
Diamond Bar Brooches
Davon Miers Telescopes

E
Ebony Brushes
Egg Cup & Spoon in Case
Egg Frames
Egg Poachers
Engraving
Entree Dishes
Electric Clocks
Enamel Chains
Enamel Vanity Cases
Enamel Cigarette Cases
Enamel Boxes
Enamel Frames
Enamel Trinket Boxes
Enamel Scent Bottles
Enamel Cuff Links
Enamel Pendants
Enamel Fountain Pens
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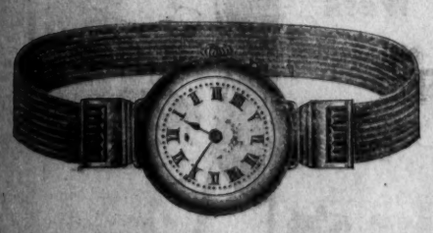

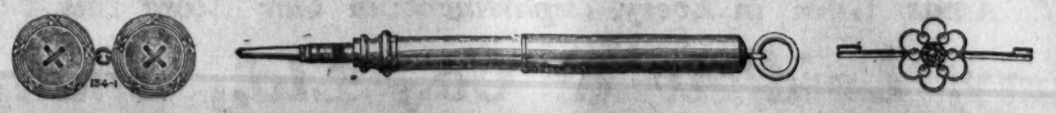

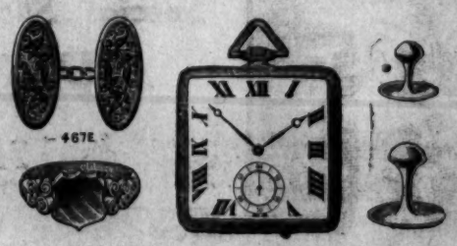

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The League Of Nations And Labor By Arthur Henderson

Note: The following powerful argument, by the Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, P. C., M. P., Secretary of the British Labor party, is issued by the Oxford University Press):

FOUR years of warfare on an unprecedented scale cannot have failed to produce a passionate desire for peace. For the multitudes of people in every country whose lives have been darkened by the present tragedy the struggle can have only one issue worthy of the sacrifices and sufferings they have endured: no settlement can be accepted as final which does not offer to them the promise that henceforth upon earth there shall be no more war.

The experiences of the last four years have, by a strange paradox, converted one of the strongest influences making for war into a powerful argument for permanent peace. Fear of military aggression on the part of other nations has led every people to believe that the only way to keep peace is to be ready for war. Under the influence of fear the people have been persuaded to spend their energies in building up costly armaments. Fear is the chief sanction of the system of conscription which has enslaved the manhood of Europe for generations. Increase of armaments led to war-scares; war-scares led to further increase of armaments. In this vicious circle the nations have moved, and will continue to move, hating one another because they fear one another's designs, until they learn that the ultimate guarantee against war lies in the common will for peace.

In the stress of this mighty conflict the common will for peace has been evoked in support of the idea of a League of Nations; and the very fear which formerly made for war has become the most potent argument that can be used on behalf of this constructive proposal. All thinking people, whatever their political views may be, now realise that if some means of preventing future war cannot be devised civilisation itself will be destroyed. Enlightened self-interest has combined with the highest form of political and social idealism in support of the idea of world-peace. War consumes not only the material wealth of civilisation and the finest manhood of the race; it paralyses the impulse towards social progress and spreads black despair in the hearts of men and women devoted to great causes. It destroys the hope of social betterment and blocks every project of reform.

In the atmosphere of international ill-will, under the perpetual menace of war, estranged from one another by suspicion, jealousy, and fear, the nations will not be able to carry out the great schemes of social reconstruction upon which the best minds of our time are now engaged. Nor will any country be able to afford the cost of social reconstruction on the grand scale if the threat of another and greater war compels expenditure upon armaments, and the energies of its peoples are absorbed in preparation for the struggle.

This is the first and most compelling reason why the organised working-class movement supports the proposal of a League of Nations. Labor recognises that in this proposal lies the hope of deliverance for all the peoples from the severest economic pressure and the most terrible risks of suffering and loss, from heavy burdens of taxation to maintain large armies and navies. Our hope for the future is bound up with this question of security. The specific program of reconstruction in which Labor is interested presupposes two essential conditions which must be fulfilled before it can be carried into practical effect: the first condition is the defeat and destruction of Prussian militarism; the second is the establishment of a League of Nations which will make the world safe for democracy.

The project of a League of Nations is the keystone of the new social order that Labor desires to build. It stands also in the forefront of the Labor policy of international conciliation. Neither national reconstruction nor international conciliation is possible as long as the people are preoccupied with the menace of foreign aggression, and Governments are forced to spend huge sums yearly upon the means of national self-defense. In the past many necessary reforms have had to be postponed or altogether abandoned for this reason. Future Chancellors of the Exchequer will have a far more difficult task to raise the revenue necessary to meet the enormous charges arising out of the War; and if they have to impose heavy taxation for military purposes the nation will be unable to bear the additional burden of expenditure involved in the great and far-reaching schemes of social reconstruction which the War has made imperative. If nations are to be forced to continue to pay the bloodtax, even on the pre-war scale, it is useless to talk of reform.

But we can be quite certain that warlike expenditure on the pre-war scale, unless measures can be devised to safeguard the security of nations, will not be adequate: if the nations have to organise their resources for future war they will do so in a far more thorough fashion. Conscription will become a permanent system in this country, with all that conscription implies as a drain upon the life-blood of the people; standing armaments will grow ever larger and more costly; industry will be impoverished, and the natural growth of trade will be checked; and indeed civilisation itself will collapse under the strain of another war. From these evils there is no escape except by way of a League of Nations, which will guarantee peace and security for all peoples, and leave them free to develop their material and moral resources without the menace of recurrent wars.

But British Labor supports on other grounds the proposal to establish a League of Nations. No other practicable suggestion has been made which will have the effect of promoting the unity of peoples. The aim which organised labor keeps steadily in view in the field of international affairs is the solidarity of nations, because we realise that the final safeguard of peace does not lie in the machinery of judicial arbitration and conciliation, however skilfully devised, but in the spirit of international goodwill and the understanding between nations based upon the essential identity of their interests. Two—or twenty—nations at war are like one great nation committing suicide. The establishment of a League of Nations will be a dramatic declaration of the fact that the peoples of the world form one family, and will show that they have learned that war is a family quarrel which humiliates every member of it, and destroys the happiness and prosperity of the whole. When the League is established, it will keep before the eyes of all nations the truth that peace is the greatest of human blessings, and that a dynasty or a government bent on war is the enemy of the human race.

In the forefront of the policy of international conciliation to which the organised workers stand pledged this project is prominently placed. The organised proletariat conceive this war to be a struggle between two kinds of civilisation and two irreconcilable systems of government—between the system which treats a country as if it were the private property of its king, and gives one crowned person an almost unqualified right to dispose of the lives and property of his subjects, and the system which recognises the right of democratic self-determination, and steadily and consistently develops this principle in politics and industry and social life. Seeing the War as a struggle to make the world safe for democracy, the organised workers declare that no conceivable issue of the War, however much it might contribute to national self-glorification, or an extension of territory for any nation, or increase of its political influence in the world, would compensate for the failure to secure such international machinery as will help to develop democratic institutions in every country, and curb the sinister forces that make for war.

The clearest and strongest affirmation of the organised proletariat in the Allied countries, at the conference held in London last February, was that, whoever wins, the peoples will have lost unless an international system is established which will prevent war. "It would mean nothing to declare the right of peoples to self-determination," the inter-allied conference said in its memorandum on war aims, "if this right were left at the mercy of new violations and was not protected by a super-national authority. That authority can be no other than the League of Nations, which not only all the present belligerents, but every other independent State, should be pressed to join."

Organised Labor, however, regards this League as something much more than an organisation to prevent war. The prevention of war is indeed one of its cardinal objects; it involves the immediate establishment, by a solemn agreement of States, of International High Courts for the settlement of all disputes that are of a justiciable character, and for effective mediation between States upon other issues that vitally affect their honor or interest but are not susceptible to judicial treatment. But in Labor's view, the ultimate purpose of such a League is to create a common mind in the world, to make the nations conscious of the solidarity of their interests, and to enable them to perceive that the world is one, and not a number of separate countries divided by artificial frontiers.

Side by side with the international courts set up for purposes of conciliation and judicial arbitration the workers have, therefore, proclaimed their desire to further the project of an International Legislature. Representatives of every civilised State, if this project is realised, will cooperate with one another in shaping the body of international law by which we hope the intercourse of States will hereafter be regulated, and which will be accepted as binding upon the several nations that have joined the League. It is an essential condition of the scheme, as Labor understands it, that the consenting States shall pledge themselves to submit every issue between two or more of them to arbitration on the lines indicated; and refusal to accept such arbitration, or to submit to the settlement proposed by the court, could only be regarded as a deliberate aggression which would justify the League in making common cause against the aggressor, and in using any and every means at its disposal, economic or military, in order to compel the offending nation to keep the world's covenant of peace. That is a democratic doctrine. It was the greatest of modern Socialists, Jaures himself, who pointed out that the question which of two belligerents was engaged in a war of national self-defense could be determined by showing which of them had refused to submit the issue to arbitration.

It is obvious that the proposed League of Nations can derive its authority only from the fact that it speaks for the public opinion of the world as a whole. In setting up the League, organised Labor insists that it shall be based on something more than an agreement between Governments: it must be the first step in creating a real League of Peoples. More than a hundred years ago, at the end of another great war, an attempt was made to realise a similar ideal. The League which then came into existence developed into a mere league of kings pledged to maintain the status quo, to protect the monarchical principle, to suppress every liberal and humanising idea, to check every democratic movement in the direction of liberty and equality. The Holy Alliance which was established at the close of the Napoleonic Wars fell to pieces because it was rooted in the idea of privilege: it was a league formed by rulers against their peoples.

Organised democracy today has resolved to establish a League of Nations on an entirely different foundation. It is pledged to a policy of pacific internationalism. It insists that the League must be based upon the idea of public law and the right of peoples, not merely upon the agreements of governments and kings. It believes that the League can only be established after the destruction of militarism on a foundation of true democratic freedom, beginning with freedom of trade and commercial intercourse, and including the abolition, by agreement, of compulsory military service and standing armaments, which limit the development of democracy and menace the existence of free institutions everywhere in the world.

In the view of organised Labor the decision to establish such a League, and willingness to accept its findings, imply the complete democratisation of every country concerned. Peace cannot be maintained merely by getting together an international assembly of lawyers and diplomatists any more than it could be secured by standing armies and navies. The ultimate assurance of permanent peace lies in the resolute repudiation by every people of the tawdry and vulgar imperialism which rests upon the armed domination of one race over another. It is the League itself that will supersede the arbitrary powers that have hitherto arrogated the right of choosing between peace and war. It will bring foreign policy under the control of popularly elected assemblies resolved to maintain the sovereign rights of peoples. It implies the suppression of secret diplomacy and the development of Parliamentary control over Cabinets. It will mean that a vigilant watch will be kept over the activities of Foreign Ministers, diplomatists, and the agents of international finance. It involves full publicity for all agreements between States. It will render powerless for further mischief the evil influence of the armament trusts which are so largely responsible for the awful tragedy in which the world is at present involved.

Of this struggle there can be only one issue; there is no place in the world for militarism and autocracy, which have darkened the lives of millions of human beings in these last years, have poisoned the political life of Europe for generations, and have thrown back the progress of the race perhaps for centuries. Merely to repair the ravages of the War will exhaust the energies of the nations for decades; and if the War ends without adequate machinery being instituted to make future war impossible, no nation will be able to summon up the courage and strength to begin the task of reconstruction. Given a sense of security and a promise that their labor will not be in vain, the peoples will turn hopefully and resolutely to the tasks and duties of reconstruction. They will not spare labor sacrifice to replace the wealth that has been consumed.

But if the coming peace sows the seed of future war, if this project of a League of Nations to prevent war fails to materialise, and if the peoples are required to spend their strength in building up new armaments in preparation for new conflicts—then indeed we shall find that we have entered upon what Nietzsche called Europe's tragic era, the watchword of which will be not Reconstruction but Revolution, and in which the remaining treasures of our civilisation may be totally consumed.

Democracy stands at the crossroads. Whether the path taken is the one that leads to a new social order giving freedom and security to all, or the path that leads to revolutionary struggles and a violent and stormy close to the story of Western civilisation, depends very largely upon the fate of this project of a League of Nations. If we fail here we fail irretrievably. Wars more frightful than the present will waste the substance of our race, and we shall lose even the belief in the possibility of progress.

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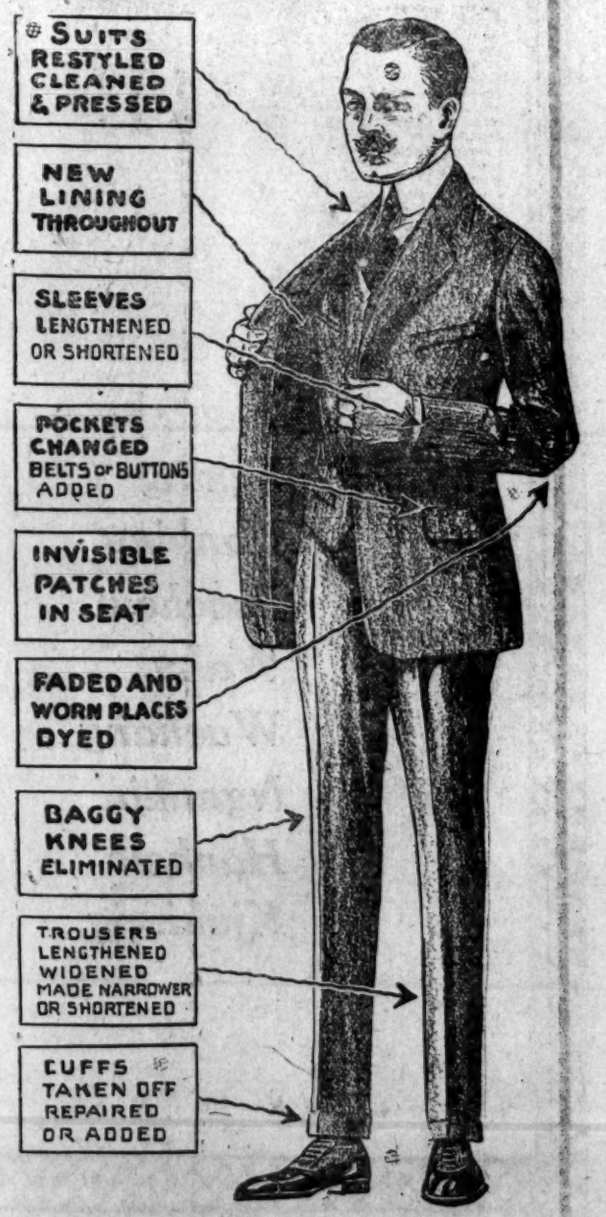
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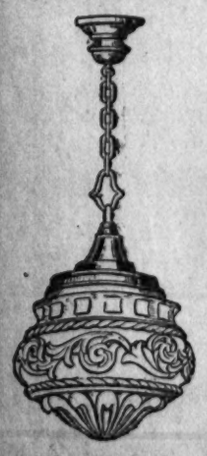

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The Financial Structure Of Germany

By P. W. Wilson
(Correspondent For The London Daily News)

The way of the transgressor is hard, and Germany is said to be bankrupt. Strictly, this is not true, for financial authorities estimate that her assets before the war amounted to $80,000,000,000, and my own belief is that the figure is too small. Anyway, Germany has at present accumulated a debt of about $35,000,000,000, or less than half her whole wealth. On this showing, if she were sold up, she could pay off her liabilities and still have 50 cents on the dollar remaining. We ought not to underestimate even her diminished financial resources, for she is a past master in the art of sustaining credit. Still, her predicament is grave. She publishes no real account of what money she has spent on the war and the above figures do not include the immense liabilities imposed on the individual German states. Moreover, Germany is today swept by a panic.

Usually nervous people hoard precious metal. Today this is impossible in Germany, since the government at an early stage in the war persuaded everybody to part with gold, even to the wedding rings of the married women. Last year small metal coinage was withdrawn as far as possible from circulation, so that what people are today putting in their stockings is paper currency. Depositors withdraw their funds from the banks and keep ready money, which bears no interest, in their purses. The result is that after increasing paper money from half a billion dollars before the war to $5,000,000,000 now Germany is still short of available currency, and with a run on the banks proceeding, especially along the Rhine, the printing press has to be kept hard at work, with disastrous results on the financial structure.

Twice every year Germany places a war loan. In September, 1917, her loan raised $3,000,000,000. In March, 1918, with the great drive proceeding, the issue produced nearly $4,000,000,000. This result, like the success of previous loans, was due to the gradual exhaustion of raw material. Everybody was selling everything they possessed to the government and lending back to the government what the government paid. This meant that for the time being there was plenty of money for investment, but it also meant that solid things like stocks of chemicals, wool, food, etc., were being turned into paper. The time has come when paper is the only plentiful thing in the "fatherland," and people are asking how the paper is secured. It is now admitted that the ninth German loan of September last was a failure. This means that Germany is spending $32,000,000 a day on the war without being able to find the money either by taxation or by loan. In other words, she is living on temporary accommodation.

Incidentally, I may compare her condition with that of the United States, which has resources amounting not to $80,000,000,000 but to $225,000,00,000, and has borrowed against those resources not $35,000,000,000, but as yet only about $16,000,000,000.

That comparison is final Germany would be in a better position if her financial system were honest, but it is not. Relying on a hope of indemnities to be paid by all countries which the troops occupied, she expected to meet the cost of a short war by means of blackmail and plunder. The prolongation of the war has put upon her, as upon others, burdens which are far in excess of any possible receipts of this kind, and with the certainty that the Allies have it in their power themselves to occupy German territory the question today is not how much of indemnity Germany will receive, but how much she will be requested to pay. This is a situation as painful as it is surprising to German financiers, and no preparations have been made to meet it.

Let me explain what this means. In London our leading financial paper is The Economist, which estimates that the permanent revenue of the German Empire on the present basis of taxation will be $1,750,000,000. If interest is to be paid on the debt expenditure will lie between $3,000,000,000 and $5,000,000,000. In other words, the German budget today does not cover one-half the certain outlay by Germany in her first year of peace. In this reckoning I am not including expenses arising out of temporary mobilisation. The estimate is for a normal year, when things have settled down.

The above figures assume that the Germany of tomorrow will include all the territory which was hers before the war, but it is now clear that Posen will be detached, and also Alsace-Lorraine, including the iron mines. In addition, it is at least very probable that Prussia will lose a part of Schleswig-Holstein, and the income derived from these provinces will go elsewhere. The Kaiser's little scheme for running a war of rapid aggression without putting any new taxes on his people is therefore likely, indeed certain, to recoil heavily on his victims thus deluded. I do not deny that Britain has been terribly hit in this struggle—more, perhaps, than some Americans realise. With wealth amounting to about $100,000,000,000, which is less than half that of the United States, we have already spent $42,000,000,000. But of this sum $10,000,000,000, or one-quarter, is paid for by taxes. So that only $30,000,000,000, or one-quarter, is paid $8,000,000,000 has been lent to Allies and dominions. We do not expect to receive payment for more than about half this item, but even here we are better off than Germany, for Germany will get nothing at all from Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. This, at least, is the general opinion.

We have seen that the German revenue will be $1,750,000,000. This year the British revenue will be $4,200,000,000. It amply covers the charge on our national debt, even as increased by war. The revenue of the United States is at the rate of $8,000,000,000, which represents about the same proportion to its wealth as our revenue does to wealth in the United Kingdom. In both these democracies, therefore, credit is fully secured, and for a simple reason. Our rich men and corporations are ready to pay taxes. They do it cheerfully and without loss of zeal for the war. But in Germany the wealthy capitalists, in alliance with the wealthy junkers, have done their utmost to force all taxation on the workers. Depending on wealth and aristocracy for his throne, the Kaiser dared not impose the kind of income tax which Republicans and Democrats, Liberals and Conservatives in the English-speaking countries loyally accept. The reason Germany cannot meet her liabilities is that she cannot go for money to the people who have money.

Her position is precisely similar to that of France in the eighteenth century, when a revolution would have been avoided, so far as we can see, if the Bourbons had been able to persuade the privileged classes to forego their immunity from the burdens which fell so heavily on the peasants. Some people say that Germany can cut the Gordian knot by merely cancelling her debt, which means that nobody would pay taxes or receive interest. That is all very well, but the debt was the security on which commerce was to be rehabilitated after the war, and if a man's guaranteed assets disappear in the night how precisely will he meet his liabilities in the morning? Even Turkey, in her periods of spring cleaning, assumed responsibility for a proportion of her debts, only leaving, say, a half to the will of Allah! If Germany repudiates, then it is repudiation, and up to the present repudiation has been regarded as tantamount to national insolvency.

Germany's position is the more serious because her trade, which abounded before the war, was largely speculative and based upon borrowed capital. Her balance sheet was inflated by ambition and was much less sound than the more cautious achievements of nations which regarded trade as human service rather than imperial aggression. That trade has largely gone. Consider for one moment what Germany lost when she despised Great Britain. Before the war Britain was Germany's best customer, buying from her goods to the value of 1,000,000,000 marks a year. Even Austria-Hungary, with a larger population than ours, only purchased the value of 850,000,000 marks. We sold to Germany the value of 800,000,000 marks, and I suppose she paid the balance to us in freights and interest on our loans to her. Commercially we were by far the best friends that Germany ever had, yet today Germany has so antagonised our seamen that they will not carry as passenger a representative of the workers like Arthur Henderson because they think that he might be too ready to discuss peace by negotiation. The whole of that immense trade, passing to and fro between Germany and Great Britain, has been shattered and, while England will find other outlets, Germany, bereft of tonnage, is left helpless save in so far as she can prove a sincere repentance and desire to make reparation for the crimes which she has committed.

All this has a bearing on her ability to double or treble her taxes, or rather the revenue derived from them, which is not quite the same thing. In the opinion of many people the vast industries which Germany built up before the war will not quickly recover, and mid-Europe, dependent for 85 percent of its raw materials on Allied nations, will be driven back on agriculture as a main means of existence. If autocracy continues strict laws may be passed against emigration, but under a revolutionary government such a policy would be impossible, and we may expect to see considerable bodies of German refugees drifting to freer lands than their own. It is very uncertain whether the prisoners of war, especially in Russia, will wish to return home. Also we must remember that the junker class—which in France was destroyed by the guillotine—has fallen largely in battle, where casualties have tended to clear out the caste of birth from which officers were drawn.

The financial future of Germany, therefore, is dark indeed, and she has to face inevitably what she deserves. One result of her plight is likely to be a readiness to limit and indeed to abolish armaments until she has recovered something of her former prosperity. Before the war she maintained able-bodied soldiers. In years to come she will need what money she has to maintain her cripples and her insane.

Finally, I should mention the depreciation of the mark. If peace were signed tomorrow it would be impossible to say at what price the mark would stand on money markets outside of Germany. But the discount would be heavy. That discount would be in effect an addition to the first cost of any raw materials which Germany might obtain for her industries. Yet until her industries are started again she cannot produce the manufactured goods the exports of which would balance the exchange. Apart from a boycott, therefore, she begins life after the war with a serious handicap which will clog the wheels of her factories and compel her to run them at a loss—a less perilous alternative than unemployment of discharged soldiers.

Britain also has had difficulty with her exchanges, especially with America, when we were doing all the buying and you were doing all the selling. But the whole world was eager to help us out by means of credits and other devices. In Germany's case, however, public opinion will not tolerate any such assistance by governments and money markets. She will have to stand on her own feet, and possibly she may begin by selling her raw material at the expense of her industries. Anyway, after the successful wars which occupied her from 1866 to 1871, it took her a decade to get into her commercial stride, and those were the years when the foundations of British commerce, in the modern sense, were laid. This war has not been a success for Germany. It has cost her a hundred times the loss incurred in previous struggles. And she will feel the effects as long as the grandchildren of her youngest babies survive.

EDITOR OF YORODZU MEETS PRESIDENT

Tells Wilson Of Japanese Aspirations And Buys A Fourth Liberty Bond

Washington, November 10.—Yasujiro Ishikawa, editor of the Yorodzu Choho, of Tokio, recently presented to President Wilson a Japanese "sword of peace," a highly prized token. Mr. Ishikawa was presented to the chief executive by the Japanese ambassador. In his address to President Wilson, presenting the token, the Japanese editor said the entrance of the United States into the great conflict was an act "which lights with hope the forebodings and apprehensions of humanity, and promises not only to hasten the restoration of peace, but to establish it upon a lasting basis."

The Tokio editor has for years advocated through his paper and on the rostrum full and equal suffrage for men and women and has supported other advanced views which, he said, he was rejoiced to find are shared by President Wilson.

"Many of us want the suffrage extended in Japan," he said. "We want all men and women to vote, and I am glad to find an example of suffrage freedom in the fact that you have a woman in the House of Representatives, and a pretty woman, too, I understand." At present, only the heads of families are permitted to vote and they must pay a minimum tax of $5 a year. But Japan is progressive. We will soon come to universal suffrage."

Mr. Ishikawa purchased a United States Fourth Liberty bond and he said many of his countrymen followed his example.

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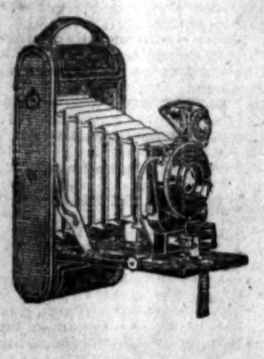

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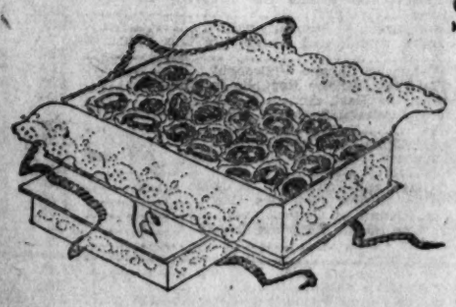

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IS RUSSIA'S BLUE BLOOD BEMOCRAT?

American Papers Tell Of Prince Lvoff's Good Will Mission To U.S.

THE BOLSHEVIK PASSING

Revolutionary Disease About Spent, Says Leader Of Slav Republicanism

The following story of Prince Lvoff is taken from the New York Evening Sun:

Prince George E. Lvoff is in this country on a mission to convince the President and the American people that Russia's revolutionary disease is about spent and that Russia is about ready to return to the aims and ideals that animated the First Provisional Government, of which he was Premier.

It was his Government which upon the overthrow of the Tsar and the clever pro-German traitor Protopopoff by the rabble and soldiers in Petrograd gave some semblance of order to the revolution and some promise that the sane and trained Russia middle class would master the chaos that threatened. Its definite failure found Lvoff in Siberia maintaining the fight for the cause of Russian republicanism.

Prince Lvoff, as Prime Minister of the Provisional Government undertaken by the Duma until such time as the Constituent Assembly should be called, strove vainly to re-establish authority in the land. His Government, however, from the beginning was under the thumb of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Committee, and, lacking even the shadow of authority, was helpless to check the drift toward peace with the German and social disintegration within the mighty empire.

His Work For Democracy

When Lvoff finally turned over the semblance of responsibility to Alexander Kerensky the revolution had passed once for all beyond the control of democrats and into the hands of the extreme radicals. There have not been wanting accusers to maintain that the First Provisional Government, formed by Premier Lvoff, failed to recognise the scope of its responsibilities to the country and that, by neglecting to take firm hold while there was yet time made itself answerable for the failures and crimes of Bolshevism.

Lvoff is an aristocrat of the aristocrats by birth, tracing his ancestry to Rurik, the prince who created in the ninth century the kernel of future Muscovy. He is a Slav of blood uncrossed with German, and during his whole life has displayed the typical Slav tendency toward democracy. Lvoff kept aloof from the court as much as his father, the composer of Russia's national anthem, sought the court's favor. His career is a story of progress in democratic practice.

After graduation from the university he settled on his estate in the province of Tula, and soon was taking a conspicuous part in the work of the local Zemstvo, those organisations which kept a mild democracy alive in Russia during the darkest periods of reactionarism. In 1893 he was chosen the head of the Tula Zemstvo, and by his work, reforms and liberal views thence forward he won unstinted love of the masses.

Declined Preferment Under Tsar

He opened schools and established hospitals and accomplished much to promote the welfare of the peasants, and his work became so active in these directions as to earn for him the suspicious disapproval of the Government. During the Russo-Japanese war Lvoff organised sanitary and feeding stations for the army. After the war the Tsar offered him preferment, but he refused, not caring to give up his social work for such a career as was at the disposal of the autocrat.

He is acquainted with America. Following the ending of the war with Japan he made a trip through Europe and through this country. He made a study of the conditions of life of the working people in this country, but he came and carried on his studies so quietly as to attract no attention here.

In 1913 he was elected Mayor of Moscow, but the Government, on account of his strong democratic leanings, refused to recognise the election. After the outbreak of the world war the Zemstvos united for the purpose of aiding Great Russia to victory and Lvoff was chosen to head this war organisation. As the leader of the Zemstvo Union he found himself the head of one of the most powerful forces that ever existed in Russia by the side of the autocrat's Government. Thus Prince Lvoff, then about 50 years old, widely known and admired by the masses of Russia and the leader of the most powerful organisation remaining after the breaking up of the Tsar's Government, was deemed the best fitted to win the support of the masses and to bring order out of chaos of any that could be chosen for the councils of the First Provisional Government.

'Race Prejudice'

An Effort To Clear Some Problems And Misapprehensions

By E. H. Jones
(Japan Advertiser)

Many Japanese, as shown in your helpful translations from the Japanese press, are under the impression that the exclusion of Asiatics from America, and other Western countries, is due solely to race prejudice and should be a mater to be settled at the forthcoming Peace Conference. Most of these writers evidently do not know what a big problem is involved in these exclusion acts.

I came to know of the difficulty of the problem when working for the Japanese and Chinese in San Francisco at the time of the great earthquake, and fire, during one of my furloughs. The catastrophe drove the Japanese and Chinese out of San Francisco, together with a large portion of the native community. The Japanese with their usual enterprise came back much sooner than the Chinese. They soon had their restaurants, and other activities in full blast again.

Being a Japanese missionary I was proud of their enterprise, and praised them to my American friends.

Japanese Abroad

One day one of these friends said, "How about the Japanese in their own country? are they as dirty and noisy, and as disagreable neighbors there as they are here? Come with me to Bush Street, and let me show you what makes Californians dislike the Japanese, and in fact all other Orientals as well." I went with him, and he showed me a group of houses that had been preempted by the Japanese, which had formerly been occupied by Americans. They had been allowed to deteriorate, window-glass was broken and the apertures closed by old clothes, or unpainted boards; no curtains were at the windows of many, and what there were evidently had not seen the washtub since they were hung, and the lace was not always of such regular form as to suggest attention to lines of beauty by either hand or machine. The family washing was often hung out of the window to dry, and was anything but a good advertisement of good washing, and the surrounding yards and streets were in anything but a sightly or sanitary condition.

The first-house in the group, I was told, was rented by a Japanese in this way: It was occupied by a single American family of eight persons. It was an eight room two-story house. A Japanese aproached the owner asking that it be rented to him. The owner said, "It is already occupied at 50 dollars a month." This was an earthquake price. "Oh" said the Japanese, "I'll give you 75 dollars, and pay you a month in advance." The American occupant got his warning, and the owner his 75 dollars. Soon all the rooms were filled with seven or eight Japanese, making 50 in a house that had been occupied by a family of eight Americans.

Americans Evicted

Then the American neighbors had to move from the district because of the filth of the Japanese surroundings, and the noisy carousals on Sundays, and at nights. Other Japanese gladly occupied the vacated houses and the owners shut their eyes to the disreputable conditions because they got more money. Now the Japanese here ought to know that, for various reasons, the mass of their countrymen who go abroad do not carry with them any tidy or moral customs to which they may have been accustomed in their native land. And, because of the conservatism, produced by their ultra-nationalistic education, neither do they soon adopt those of the country to which they go. Therefore the majority of them live in such a way as to give a very false impression of the general condition of Japan. The infusion of a large number of such immigrants into any American community is sure to make a problem of self-protection that any one ought to be able to understand.

Race prejudice is not the reason of the exclusion laws, but rather a difference in civilisation, and social customs. And these customs in America are largely due to the Christian religion, which has gradually moulded them. The quiet decency of the Sabbath observance, and the comparative lack of drunken brawls in an American community are directly due to Christianity. So also is the decency of the public press, the comparative cleanliness of the theaters, and of the readings supplied to young people with the resultant higher moral tone of sex relations.

Some Questions

How would the Japanese like to have big colony of Chinese or Chosenese worker people come to settle in some of the best sections of Tokio, or Kyoto?

Would they allow them to come in large numbers bringing their lower modes of living and social customs with them, and because of conservatism or lack of financial ability failing to adopt the customs of the Japanese community?

Would the Japanese government allow such an insanitary community of foreigners to be established in Japan? If, not, would it be because of race prejudice?

Now as to misapprehensions: I have seen in your columns a translation from the Yamato Shimbun as follows: "We certainly approve the idea that the war will bring the end of military, or imperialism. But this cannot be done simply by changing empires into republics. Indeed, it is absured to think that the empire or Kingdom necessarily means imperialism. On the contrary, there have been many republican states which advocated an imperialist policy in the past. For instance the annexation of Hawaii by America, the Spanish-American War, or the American diplomacy in connection with the revolution in Panama, were nothing but an expression of American imperialism."

Now as a missionary of another nationality I want to remark that such misapprehensions of America on the part of the Japanese will interfere greatly with establishment of friendly relations such as ought to exist between the two great countries bounding the Pacific. This ocean ought to bind the two countries together in peaceful relations such as are suggested by its name; and if a close acquaintance be promoted and a correct understanding of each other be attained the result will be a great benefit to the two countries, and to the world.

American Policy In Action

I would not need to say anything if the sentiments voiced in the Yamato Shimbun were confined to a single paper. But I am of the impression that a large portion of the Japanese people is so badly informed as to the motives of American policy that they hold the opinion expressed in this paper. Now I cannot understand how these people can hold this opinion of their big neighbor if they should come to know that Cuba has already been given its independence; and the Philippines are well on their way to the same goal with the full permission, or rather intention of America.

Also that the majority of the people of the Hawaiian Islands asked permission of the United States to be added to her territories, and the granting of that request can hardly be adduced as a proof of an imperialistic policy.

Further as to Panama, and the Virgin Islands, in both cases a large sum of money was involved in their change of nationality which was carried out by peaceful negotiation.

I think it can be said that the people most concerned in the change of nationality of these two countries, viz., their inhabitants, and the neighboring countries of Central and South America, have expressed their satisfaction. I am sure they would not do so if there were any proofs that the United States were pursuing an aggressive imperial policy.

Also the fact, that is known everywhere, that the United States went into the war just closed at such expense of life and treasure solely for the destruction of imperialism ought to clear her of any suspicion of harboring such a policy herself.

BAIRNSFATHER GOES HOME

Trench Artist Obliged By Wound To Give Up His Tour

New York, October 22.—Captain Bruce Bairnsfather, the British artist of the trenches, who has been stopping at the Hotel Astor for the last two weeks, has been forced to abandon his visit to Australia and will return to England because of ill-health.

When he was wounded at Ypres in 1915, the Captain suffered severely from shell shock that burst the drum of his left ear. Since his arrival in New York Captain Bairnsfather has experienced trouble with this ear, becoming almost deaf in the last few days. He consulted a specialist, who advised him to return to England for treatment

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THE CHINA PRESS

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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Third Sunday in Advent. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 9:30 a.m., Children's Service. 10:30 a.m., Sung Eucharist; Hymns 49, 355, 315, 322, 308. 6 p.m., Evensong; Anthem "He shall redeem thee" Gounod; Hymns 368, 353, 47; Preacher: Rt. Rev. Bishop Norris, D.D.

St. Andrew's Church Broadway.—Third Sunday in Advent. 10:30 a.m., Mattins; Preacher: Rev. W. Robins, M.A. 6 p.m., Evensong and Lecture on Church History: The Lay Reader.

Union Church.—Sunday, December 15, 11 a.m., Preacher: Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject: "The valley of Baca"; Chant 65; Anthem 13; Hymns 736, 409, 397. 6 p.m., Preacher: Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Advent Sermon; Subject: "The third race"; Chant 64; Anthem 5; Hymns 765, 20, 449.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). Today's services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m., by Rev. Spencer Lewis, D.D., LL.D., who will preach the annual sermon on behalf of the Chinese Tract Society. Evening 6 p.m., by Rev. F. W. Baller.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D.

American Song Service.—The Rev. Frank Rawlinson will give the second of a series of talks this afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Palace Hotel. There will be a special program of music.

Peace On Earth

Some Thoughts On The Coming Christmas

By the Rt. Rev. A. J. Walker

FOR the past four years it has been hard to write Christmas articles. The hand was slow, because the heart was heavy. We all did our best to be happy, but in most homes there was anxiety. The increased cost of living, and the national necessity for economy in food were the smallest of the troubles. The issue of the war was never in doubt, though we now know how great must have been the anxieties of our rulers at certain times. The haunting shadow was the possibility that even during the Feast, death might be claiming some one we loved.

And even if we escaped there were others near to us who would be overtaken. Hope was the only savior. "Please God, the war will be over before next Christmas," men would say. And now the fighting has ceased, and a great load of anxiety is removed from some millions of hearts. Last Midsummer we hardly thought it could be so. In October wise men wrote that nothing short of a miracle could end the war this year. But the thing has happened, call it what we will, and the armistice is already a month old.

Were we to go to the battlefields of Flanders and France, of Italy, Servia, Greece, Palestine and Mesopotamia, we should find that a great silence had succeeded the most horrid roar of battle and death that the world has ever witnessed. There is peace on earth. Were we to visit the fleets of Great Britain, France, Italy and America we should find that the regular round of duty was performed, but that the ugly danger of the submarine was gone, and we should note the difference in the looks of men. The ships of the merchants, too, that before carried so grudgingly a handful of women and children are today crowded with the wives and children of sailors and soldiers, and no longer have to fear the last and worst horror of the sea. There is peace at sea, there is peace on earth, peace in the air, and peace under the sea. The pen runs more easily now. "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year" to the Allies and the United States. "Gentlemen all, God rest you merry."

But if we look out on the world again, we see that still for many this Christmas must be sad. The gay Parisians have announced that their Christmas festivities will be restrained this year. And why? Surely not because the Frenchman has lost heart though he has won the war, or the French lady has had her spirit broken within her, but simply because the French know what this Christmas will be to many homes. With exquisite feeling and sympathy France will not let the joys of those who have not lost their sons torture the sorrow of those who have lost them. Peace on earth. Peace to those who mourn. Peace to all whose sons have brought back peace to the earth. Like some great anthem, those who have their boys sing "Peace to those who have lost them," and those who have lost them sing "Peace to those who have them." Peace on earth, goodwill amongst men.

But the Christian cannot stop here. He must look over the world once more and he sees no Merry Christmas for our enemies. We are still at war. An armistice of speech is probably the best course during an armistice of battle. Yet, because Christmas means peace to the world and not part of it only, the thought will rise and it is hard to keep silence. Our men have told us at times that the enemy fought bravely. Their cause was bad, their intention bad, their methods bad. But a mother's heart is a mother's heart, and the patriot of a bad land will be sad for his land when it is covered with shame and defeat. No man of goodwill wants to gloat. The old cry of "Let him deliver him if he will have him," still marks the cad, and we want to be gentlemen, without a trait of Hun. At least we can hold our tongues on Christmas Day and say nothing. There is peace for us. Thank God for that. Let us pray that some day there may be peace for all, a peace which does not rest on treaties and conveniences and accommodations, but a peace that can kiss her sister "righteousness," a peace that can flourish among men whose will is good to serve one Father in heaven and one brotherhood on earth.

Peace Notes

The French are doing their washing on the Rhine.

One dear old lady says her boy has gone to the contentment to learn how to fight.

One of the hardest jobs after the war will be rolling up the barbed wire.

Some fellows are handicapped by a bad start. Young Boris is starting out as King of Bull-garia.

There will never be a seventh son of a seventh son in the present Hohenzollern family.

Lloyd George wanted to be an actor. He might have achieved greatness and now look at him.

Speaking of peace, there's some difference between Haig and Hague.

We are a resourceful people, as the man said when he attached some revolving brushes to his Ford and used it as a carpet sweeper.

Did you ever hear of anybody who eloped more than once? Neither did we.

An enemy alien was arrested the other day for assault. He hit an American on the fist.

There is many a "boy violinist" who is over the new draft age.

Any woman would rather pay 49 cents for an article than 45.

Farmers don't live longer than city men. It only seems longer.

War's Last Call Upon Christian Forces

The Widespread Work Of Restoring The Desolate Places—Relieving Misery Where Death's Toll Has Been Greatest—A Staggering Task For Philanthropic America—World-wide Plans For Reconstruction Now Making

By William T. Ellis, LL.D.
(Boston Transcript)

All that the churches of North America have done hitherto in the way of world-wide works of philanthropy, education and evangelisation, is mere apprenticeship for the colossal tasks which the war has unloaded upon them. Even a slight familiarity with the conditions calling for relief and reconstruction, in Asia, Africa and Europe, shows a staggering responsibility that must be shouldered by the people of the United States and Canada, and chiefly through the churches. Certain fields lie especially within the province of religion. Religious leaders, aware of this, are making plans upon a scale commensurate with the need.

A new era of world rehabilitation and reconstruction lies just ahead of us. It is stupendous and staggering. What painful centuries have tollsomely attempted, must be wrought within a decade. To realise upon the effect of the war is almost like undertaking a new creation. Today, builders have to think not merely in terms of communities and countries, but of continents and hemispheres. Human minds are simply unable to comprehend even the financial responsibilities involved. Literally all of life has to be readjusted to war's revised scheme of things; and that amid the urgency and pressure of millions of people homeless, and other millions starving as well. Even the erection of the machinery for the redistribution of food, clothing and shelter for these needy ones is a herculean task.

The Punishment Of The Turks

Private advices to the best informed Americans are to the effect that the civilian deaths in Turkey, altogether apart from battles' toll, have already reached two and a half million. The bulk of the population of the Ottoman empire is in misery beyond description. The death list is daily growing. Apparently the Arabs of the desert, whose poverty is pitiable, are better off than the people of the cities and towns who depended upon the supplies of civilisation for sustenance.

In the terrible destitution which has visited Turkey, most persons will see operative the eternal and inexorable forces of justice. For these are the people who slew and robbed and drove forth into the wilderness the Armenian populace, so that these persecuted Christians suffered a death roll of more than a million; which, however, is less than half of Turkey's calamity.

Retribution For The Kurds

In particular, the Kurdish tribes, infamous for their massacres of Christians, have sunken to a plane of suffering that appals the imagination. They were for a time, early in the war, rolling in the riches of Christian loot; now that is all gone, and they are dying like the stricken beasts of the jungle in time of drought. So remote are the Kurds from the main highways of civilisation that they, and their fate, are outside of the ken of the average man. As partners with the Turk in countless massacres of their non-Moslem neighbors, the Kurds are today undergoing retribution. But it is within the purpose and plan of American Christians to send relief to all of these suffering enemies.

Persians Dying Like Flies

War news has crowded the cables, and no definite impression has been made upon the public mind of the present plight of Persia. The military victories of the Allies assure her a political future of independence and self-development; but meantime her people are dying almost like flies, of starvation and plague. Reports from Americans in Teheran and other places tell of the dead lying on the highways. In normal times, such a calamity as has overtaken Persia would arouse the world; but the world is not easily stirred in these intense and overcrowded days.

An American commission, representing the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, is now in Persia; and hundreds of thousands of dollars from this country are being spent; but this is only a beginning. At a recent meeting of the committee in New York the field was surveyed, and steps taken to secure and send further relief.

The Tragedy Of The Nestorians

Within Persia is being enacted another tragedy, which also calls up thoughts of departed national glories. Before ever Persia, the land of the Great King, ruled the known world of antiquity, the Assyrians were a nation before whom all peoples bowed. They carried Israel into capitivity, and extended their iron sway to the Mediterranean. Now the remnant of the Assyrian nation, called Persian Syrians or Nestorians, have been driven from their homes in the mountains of Kurdistan, and on the plains of Urumia and Salmas, by the terrible onslaughts of the Turco-Teutonic host. Thousands have been slain, and many of the young women have been carried off to Moslem harems.

Led by Dr. William A. Shedd, an American, and the nation's best friend, they last summer made an orderly retreat eastward in two detachments of about forty thousand each. The retreat of Xenophon's Ten Thousand, over this same soil, was less wonderful than this flight of Assyrians. A deadly toll was taken, including the life of Dr. Shedd; but now the first column has reached the British army, which assures its safety, and some measure of succor. Of gigantic proportions, though, is the task of returning this fugitive nation to its homes, and re-establishing it upon a self-supporting basis. This will devolve upon America.

Big Business For Benefactors

Adjacent to the Turks, Armenians, Kurds, Persians and Assyrians already mentioned as objects for relief and reorganisation by the churches of North America, are the Jews and the peoples of the Caucasus, Palestine proper, with its destitute inhabitants, is already receiving relief from the British and the Americans. Human society will be reconstructed there on new, and nobler, and safer lines.

But in the Caucasus there are no agencies to help, except a few daring representatives of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the American Relief Committee, who remained despite the recent debacle, and are presumably still alive, although entirely out of touch with the outer world. Here are Armenians, Jews, Georgians and peoples of a score of ancient tribes or social groups, who are now in misery. Access to them, hitherto, has been by way of Russia, which is still a closed door. There is desperate need in the Caucasus, and in Armenia, for food and clothing and reorganisation and leadership. This is another piece of big business for altruistic America.

A Call For Wisdom And Tolerance

Next door lies Russia, with a complete need for rehabilitation and guidance. Millions are hungry unto death. Everybody needs something. The entire land that was once an imperial nation cries aloud for succor in mind, body and spirit. Helping Russia is going to be a task not only upon the material resources of America, but also upon the tolerance and far-sightedness of the churches. For all disinterested American observers in Russia are agreed that the people are not going to be most effectively helped by the projection of our American denominations into that land, but rather by a brotherly and sympathetic assistance to the Holy Orthodox Church, which is an evangelical Church of Christ, although lacking in certain respects.

Delicate Questions For Churches

From the foregoing cursory view of some of the new claims upon the purpses and powers of benevolent Americans, it is clear that an almost overwhelming obligation confronts the churches. They will have to adjust and enlarge their horizons. In the face of such a huge human task, there is no room left for parochialism of denominationalism or provincialism. Every congregation in North America will shortly be faced by new demands for unprecedented sums of money, and for gifts of personnel. The chief business of each one will be found outside of itself. These clamant works of philanthropy and practical religion are bound up also with distinctively spiritual obligations of evengelisation; but that phase must await later treatment.

What will be the effect upon present denominational organisations and administrations and expenses of the prodigious burden of world relief that is now to be assumed? No church can live for itself in this emergency. Some old methods and avenues of expenditure may have to be abolished. New standards of activity and gifts will be necessary. The educational approach to the churches will require readjustment. In a practical and immediate sense, with far-reaching consequences to their own manner of thought and life, the churches will have to go into all the world. And this new wide ministry may have a reflex influence even greater than its direct effectiveness.

Foch A Very Religious Man

He Asks Children To Pray For Him—And He Means It. What Napoleon Said Of Religion

(New York Journal)

The fact that Marshal Foch, leader of all the Allied armies, America, France, England, Italy, is deeply religious will interest Americans of all religions and of no religion.

Foch's brother is a Catholic priest. Foch himself is extremely devout. While he leads and directs the armies of more than half the world, his people at home, and even the children in England, pray for him, at his request.

The other day in Baltimore, at a celebration in honor of Cardinal Gibbons's fiftieth anniversary as a bishop, Monsignor William Barnes, Catholic chaplain of the University of Oxford, England, gave these interesting facts about Foch.

The Catholic children of England have recently "received communion on behalf of Marshal Foch," and Catholic children in America are asked to do the same.

When informed of this, Marshal Foch wrote to Monsignor Barnes:

> "The act of faith which the children of Great Britain have made for my intention has profoundly touched me. Please express my gratitude to them, and beg them to continue their prayers for the victory of our just cause."

Later he wrote:

"I am still depending on the prayers of the children. Ask them to go to communion for me again and again.

The old idea of a fighter, an Alexander, Caesar or Napoleon, was of one relying on himself and not much else. "Trust in God and keep your powder dry," was supposed to mean be especially careful TO KEEP THE POWDER DRY.

Here comes Foch, selected by the four great nations to control and lead their fighters. You find him a man deeply religious, but it need not, however, surprise you.

Read what Napoleon said, in the hearing of O'Meara, his doctor, on the island of St. Helena, where Napoleon thought over his lost grandeur at his leisure and talked sincerely.

Napoleon as a fighter was not equalled, and religion seemed not to interest him. He said he re-established church "because I need a spiritual police force."

He had, in fact, planned to become a Mohammedan, one day after conquering Asia, as he thought the Mohammedan religion the best in Asia, and he intended to rule the world from Asia.

His ideas and his talk were different, when from the deck of the British ship he said "good-bye" to France and his glory forever and went to his slow death on the bleak, rocky island.

A Napoleon who had said, "I intended the Mediterranean to be a French lake," said also to O'Meara: "What a solace Christianity must be to one who has an undoubted conviction of its truth!"

Again he said, "Religion is the dominion of the soul. It is the hope of life, the anchor of safety, the deliverance of the soul."

Napoleon thought himself an agnostic, but like others he believed more than he thought he believed.

He said: "I know man, and I tell you that Jesus Christ is not a man. The religion of Christ is a mystery which subsists by its own force, and proceeds from a mind which is not a human mind.

"Alexander, Caesar, Charlemagne and myself have founded empires. But upon what did we rest the creations of our genius? Upon force. Jesus Christ alone founded His empire upon love, AND THIS MOMENT MILLIONS OF MEN WOULD DIE FOR HIM."

It is easy to understand that deep religious conviction makes a man a better fighter, a surer conqueror. To fight well you must believe that you are right, also that you will be safe hereafter, no matter what happens.

Foch asks the children to pray for him, and believes that when they take communion on his behalf they are strengthening his arm and brain, and he fights undoubtedly better than if he did not believe it.

Napoleon with all his cold blooded calculation, was religious at the bottom, had real faith, and the same is probably true of ninety percent of those that call themselves atheists and unbelievers. We are what our fathers were, and our fathers believed, although they expressed their belief in different ways.

When his favorite general, Duroc, lay mortally wounded, at the battle of Reichenbach, Napoleon took his hand as he lay dying and said to him: "Duroc, there is another world, we shall meet again."

Religion, the effort of man to solve the unknowable or to find mental peace, is a mighty power.

Napoleon was religious despite himself, and so are millions of others.

It would have been interesting to see Napoleon meeting Duroc in another world, telling Duroc what the Englishmen did to him, and all about his annoyances at St. Helena. It would have been especially interesting to see Napoleon with Duroc, as the world turned around, bringing Paris into view. Napoleon saying: "The French are grateful. That's a fine tomb they built for me, considering how many of them were killed on my account."

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OVER HERE! By Callahan

POP "SURPRISES" THE FAMILY BY HAVING HIS MUSTACHE AND HAIR REMOVED.
I'LL BET YOU DIDN'T KNOW ME FOLKS. DID YOU?
IF I SAY NO. DO I GET A NICKEL POP?
LIL' WILLIE IS BIG IN WISDOM.
FOR HEAVENS SAKE PA, YOU LOOK LIKE A CONVICT.
GOSH! SUPPOSE IT DON'T GROW IN AGAIN!
GROW OUT SHE SHOULD SAY.
CALAMITY JANE
OH HONEY BUNNY I HOPE YOU'LL NEVER CUT YOUR MUSTACHE OFF.
WHAT D'YA MEAN MUSTACHE?
"HON" AND "DEARIE"
HE WON'T HAVE TO CUT THAT MISPLACED EYE-BROW. A STRONG WIND WILL DO THE TRICK.
FOR GOODNESS SAKE PA, PUT YOUR HAT ON.
HATS ARE ALL SHE EVER THINKS OF.
"HATTIE"
DID YA GET YOUR HAIR CUT, POP?
ONLY A DUMB HEAD LIKE "BLUBBER" WOULD ASK SUCH A QUESTION. MAYBE HE THINKS POP'S HAIR WAS BLOWN OFF.
BROWN DERBY
NICE DOPE!
POP DIDN'T GET A HAIR CUT, STUPE, HE GOT A WHOLE FLOCK OF THEM CUT!
"COMEDIAN"
AW! CUT THE BUM COMEDY!
IF HUBBY IS BALD HEADED, DON'T GIVE HIM A COMB AND BRUSH, YOU MAY PART.
HOW MANY HAIRS ON A HARE?
FROM CHAS. PAINE CAMP UPTON
OL' JOHN DON'T
YOUNG NUISANCE NOW LOOKS LIKE POP AND THATS A "BALD" FACT.
DON'T YOU LOVE THEM?

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Little Bobbie's Pa — By William F. Kirk

Wife, sed Pa, I have hurried hoam to our hoamless hoam to see if my wife and little son is still living thare lifeless life, sed Pa.

What is the idee, sed Ma.

This is the idee, sad Pa, things is gitting less and less. We have a ice-less icebox, wheetless days, sleepless nites, workless dumwaiters and ellevators, runless water and groundless hopes, etc, sed Pa. So deep do I feel on this here subjeck, sed Pa, that I have rote a poem.

You doant say, sed Ma.

I do say, sed Pa, and here is this here poem, sed Pa, in all its simple glory.

A hartless man stood in the door and
glared like thoughtless men.
The clock was striking half past four
Tho it was half past ten.
His nerveless hand in curveless curves
He waved around that day
and in a cruel and voiceless tone
These words he then did say:
"The cloudless sky is flawless blue
and noiseless sets the sun.
My restless hands reech out to you,
My lifeless life is done."

How is that for high? sed Pa. I guess that is sum song, aint it not? sed Pa.

That is not, sed Ma. How long did it talk you to rite that song? sed Ma.

I didn't talk long to rite it, sed Pa, the idee calm to me, and Bingo, I dashed it off. All reely grate things are rote at feever heet, sed Pa, in the summer moastly. It wud be hard to dig up any feever heet around this here apartment, Pa sed.

We are all doing our little bit to win this war, sed Ma.

That is true, sed Pa, neerly all of us are helping. Of course, sed Pa, we cant all be ruff riders and rush madly into ambush, Pa sed, but we can all do sumthing. I think the gratest thing an American can do rite now, sed Pa, is to love and trust our grate President. He knows I am with him, sed Pa.

No doubt that cheers him up a heap, sed Ma. It is a grate comfort to a President to know that you are rite beehind him like a rock of Gibbyralter. Did you bring hoam the steak? sed Ma.

I did, sed Pa, a whole pound. Most of it is for you and Bobbie, sed Pa, I am dieting to help win the war, sed Pa. Half of it will do me, sed Pa.

You are vary quick at frackshuns, sed Ma. I wud have sed one third but you got it rite off the reel. Very well, my neero, sed Ma, you shall have ½ of the steak for beeing a good boy and bringing it hoam, and also beekaus you rote that noabel poem. A poet must have his steak, sed Ma, or he cant warbel.

Fine, sed Pa, after we have ate I will sing you another song if we doant have cumpany.

That wud be fine, sed Ma, but we are going to have cumpany tonite so you can rest yure deer voice and have a speechless nite of it while thay are here, sed Ma.

Justice While You Wait

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught once related in an after-dinner chat an incident embodying the necessity for a soldier to be always ready for emergencies.

It was while the Duke was in India and traveling north. The train stopped at a station, and his Royal Highness to get a breath of air. He had hardly stepped onto the platform, however, when an officer halted before him, and, saluting him, requested the Duke to be present for a court-martial which was about to sit.

The Duke protested. "I know nothing about the court-martial, and my train leaves in half an hour."

"You are the senior officer present, sir," the officer replied, "and as such you are president of the court."

There was nothing for it but to follow him; but, luckily for his Royal Highness, the case was merely a trivial one, and he succeeded in carrying out his duty, and—what was even more vital—in catching his train.

Couldn't Afford It

Mother was very much occupied with the new baby, so father took it upon himself to keep Johnny from worrying her by being naughty. He noticed that his obstreperous young son and the quality of thriftiness and resolved to appeal to it.

"Sonny," said he, "I'm going to give you a penny every day you're a good boy, on condition that every day you are naughty you are to give me a penny. Is it a go?"

"I'd like to do it, dad," answered the small boy, thoughtfully, "but I can't afford it. I've only got two-pence-ha'penny in my bank to start on."

Yours, Dad -:- By Roy K. Moulton

Somewhere in America.
Sometime in November.

To Corporal William Tibbs,
Somewhere in Europe:

Dear Bill—Very glad to hear that you are now a corporal, and your mother and me hope it won't swell your head and make you fuss with Foch and the rest of the boys over there. I dare say there have been other corporals in the history of the world, but, of course, it will be hard for you to remember that. Remember, you have got to associate with the rest of the army after you come home and so don't treat it too rough over there.

So far as the Kaiser's personal brand of peace is concerned, Bill, I want you to keep right on fighting until I say when. Now you are a corporal you can use your influence with Pershing and tell him to keep on pluggin'. If you come home with a shenannigan peace in your inside pocket there won't be no room for your feet under the old home mahogany, and I will send you back to fight it out if you have to do it alone.

Although I registered September 12, I am still on this side. If I have any fault at all to find with Woodrow it is that he is a little too procrastinatin' in the matter of sending me across for the good of the country.

Local news has been scarce since I wrote you last. Old Jake Hossefross has been laid up with the 'flu" and there ain't much hopes. He seems to be improving every day. Elihu Bibbins's wife's cookin' has got so bad since the war started that Elihu has applied to Judge Peebles, of the Circuit Court, for a change of menu. Luke Jenkins, our local tonsorial artist, has donated his mandolin to the Government, which will probably be satisfactory to the army so long as Luke didn't go along to play it. Luke says they don't allow no women in the trenches, but the Government has sent over a lot of talkin' machines, so that squares it.

Woodrow seems to be puttin' em over the plate right along, and he suits everybody except the Republican Senators. Tom Marshall got into the papers again this week. He made a speech at the unveiling of the firemen's monument at Polks Corners, W. Va. You can't keep a good man down, even by electing him Vice-President. Phoebe B. Beebe, our poetess of passion, has wrote a play for Al H. Woods. Al hasn't found it out yet. This life is full of pleasant little surprises.

Spain got into the war late, but she packed an awful punch. Nobody knows yet which side she is fightin' on with her "flu," but I got a notion she is still grouchin' some over that little episode back in 1898, the time I went as far as Chattanooga and was kept there, and was given a musket with the bar'l so short I couldn't shoot half way to Cuby. I must be a danged valuable citizen. It just seems as though the country don't want to lose me.

It must be pretty soft for you sleepin' until half-past four every morning after getting up at 3 o'clock all your life to do the milkin' and hunt the wild oats that had escaped during the night. I'm afraid this war will make a loafer out'n you. Ellery Binks's sister, Ambrosia, has joined the camouflidge corps, and has progressed so fast that she can now make a Ford look like an ash can, but her father says won't be perfect until she learns how to make a one-dollar bill look like real money. Herb Hoover was through here the other day on the 6:17 and was lookin' fat and sassy. We could look through the winders and see him—in the dining car.

I am still shy a few German helmets. The seven you sent last time helped out, but I have promised about nineteen more, so stop sittin' around writin' love letters to them Chemin des Dames over there and get busy. Your mother says to tell you when you get to the Rhine and swim it, be sure and hold your gun over your head with one hand and your knapsack over your head with your other hand. You can take this advice for what it is worth. But, instead of swimmin' with both hands in the air, perhaps it would be better to make two trips. The Squantumville Sentinel published four pages of draft numbers last week, and nine guys have gone crazy tryin' to find out whether they win or lose. The feller that invented the Pennsylvania time-table wasn't the only genius in this country.

You are doin' purty well for a kid, Bill, without havin' your father there to advise you, but I don't mind telling you that the happiest day in my life will be the day I get your first letter with a Berlin post-mark, so keep right on and show 'em what a family you spring from. We are glad you are well and be-havin' yourself like a gent, but don't be too polike with them Huns. We were invited out to a swell dinner party last night and they had fried potaters. Give my regards to Hindy, but wrap 'em around your bayonet. With a heap of love, yours

DAD.

After The War

Nine million old gentlemen in shiny Prince Alberts will start out selling "The History of the Great War."

Sir Thomas Lipton, Mrs. Pankhurst and Villa will get back on the first page.

A lot of farmer boys will forget and dig trenches instead of furrows.

Stick-up men and burglars will have a fat chance trying to scare about two million of our citizens.

Nobody will be deterred by barbed wire except the cows.

Several million army mules will retire to private life and not kick about it.

There will be several German guns for every park in America.

The topic of conversation will be —the war.

Beefsteak will seep back into the public bill-of-fare.

The Anti-Cigarette League will come out of hiding.

Everybody who bought a bond will still have an interest in the war —4½ percent interest.

The insipid young lady with the rose hanging from her mouth will be back on the magazine covers.

We will find out the identity of that mysterious "An Atlantic Port."

Mumps, measles, rheumatism and other old-fashioned ailments will be resumed.

The man who is climbing Mount Popocatopetl will get his name in the papers for the first time in four years.

There will be a revision of prices —probably upward.

Tremble They Now!

With hearts uplifted, not in pride
—not pride.
Merciful God!—but gratitude to
Thee—
God of the nations struggling to be
free—
Now, at long last, the turning of
the tide
Proclaimed by signs of victory far
and wide.
Hail we in thankfulness—rejoiced
to see
Thy Guiding Hand revealed in
destiny
And the approaching doom of those
who Thee denied.

They denied Thee who broke the
Ordinance—
Sinned the great sin against the
Holy Ghost—
Deified Might—abandoning Right
for Wrong—
Tremble they now, seeing Thy cause
advance
Resistless, knowing full well theirs'
lost,
Hearing Thy Hosts singing the
Triumph song.

—M. S. in the *Observer*.

Only Through Me!

Only through Me! . . . The
clear, high call comes pealing
Above the plunders of the battle-
plain;—
Only through Me can Life's red
wounds find healing;
Only through Me shall earth have
peace again.
Only through Me! Love's might, all
might transcending,
Alone can draw the poison fangs of
hate.
Yours the Beginning: Mine a nobler
ending—
Peace upon earth, and man re-
generate!
Only through Me can come the
great awakening!
Wrong cannot right the wrongs that
Wrong hath done;
Only through Me, all other gods
forsaking,
Can ye attain the heights that must
be won.
Can we not rise to such great height
of glory?
Shall this vast sorrow spend itself in
vain?
Shall future ages tell the woeful
story:
Christ by His own was crucified
again?

John Ixenham in *The Churchman*.

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BISHOP OF OXFORD ADDRESSES MINISTERS

Says People May be Intoxicated With Glamour Of Militarism

REDEMPTION OF THE ENEMY

He Prays For It And Looks For Peace And League Of Nations

New York, October 22.—From the pulpit of Park Street Church this morning, Right Rev. Charles Gore, Bishop of Oxford, spoke to a throng of clergymen of differing beliefs. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Federation of Churches and other religious organisations of Greater Boston. Bishop Lawrence accompanied the distinguished prelate and spoke briefly in response to the flattering introduction of the presiding officer, Rev. Austen K. DeBlois, D. D. One of the gratifying elements of his experience of the twenty-five years in his office, Bishop Lawrence said, was the cordial relations that have existed between the different churches. It is significant, he said, that the Bishop of Oxford and Dr. Arthur T. Guttery, D. D., a non-conformist minister of England, come together with a message of fellowship and of the great moral purpose which underlies this war—peace.

An enthusiastic greeting was given Dr. Gore as he arose to speak. "I need not tell you," he began, "how deep and soul-stirring it is to find myself in America at this period of great hope and sentiment. I feel that I am addressing a group of people wholly agreed as to the duty in winning this war. If we had shrunk from this grim task we could not have held up our heads before the God of righteousness. It is our business to prosecute this thing to the end and sternly resolve that the end is victory."

Speaking with particular reference to those who preach the gospel, the speaker warned them to be faithful to their trust and present to their churches the Christ message. Let every church do its utmost to sustain the country but not be satisfied with that. Every clergyman should ask himself: "What is the special word I am called to deliver?"

In speaking of the moral aims of the Allies, Dr. Gore said he sees great danger in militarism. There is a fascination for all the world in the raiment of a soldier and the self-sacrificing qualities which have been shown in the last few years make this even more keen. But, if mothers of men are fed on this idea, future generations may come to feel that there is no occupation so inspiring and noble. "We must not suffer this to be," said the bishop, with great feeling. "We must never forget that this is a war against war. We must watch our military institutions and take care that they are guided right and not wrong. My brothers, do not suffer yourselves to be intoxicated with the glamour of war."

Should Read Wilson's Messages

The speaker urged more careful reading and study of President Wilson's messages for a better understanding of the great issues at stake. There is apt to be general applause from the people at a time like this, with limited understanding of the real situation. Only when a question is carefully considered by the mass of thinking people can the real solution be worked out by their representative governments. Otherwise there may be merely a pause before another war. In the league of nations is the hope of the world. "I do not know what is to be done with the German colonies, but whatever action is taken, in the name of God let the decision not be with the conquering country, but by the whole body of nations," said Bishop Gore.

Another matter which the speaker said clergymen of all faiths must appreciate is that of justice to all men; the understanding of what this war is all about. Here is where the Christ message is heard and felt. Races have been shamefully exploited for the benefit of white men. Let the church see that when it talks of justice it deals with its many aspects, which means that no class shall ever be exploited for the benefit of any other class.

Germany Must Confess Defeat

Germany, the speaker said, must be beaten, made to confess its defeat and give public reparation. At the same time, no German is to feel that in winning this war the Allies have an idea that it is God's purpose to annihilate that nation. The Almighty made Germany with many matchless gifts. These have been prostituted but in due time the nation may be redeemed, to take its place among others. "I have been criticised for praying for the German people," said the speaker. "I still pray for that nation and I cannot conceive how any man who calls himself a Christian can fail to do so. I do desire in my heart that the redemption of Germany shall come, and quickly, and that every German may know and feel that full justice shall be his."

Another danger to which the speaker called attention is the temptation to preach too much on topics of the hour. There is only one way to redeem nations and that is through redeemed individuals. The first and principal duty of a preacher is to speak the word of God and especially the message that is revealed in the Gospel. The church must realise the danger of speaking only what is heard by the man on he street. Its task is deeper far than that, if its ministers are to be apostles and prophets of Jesus Christ.

In closing, Bishop Gore said that sincerity is the best foundation for friendship and he begged his listeners to feel that his frank utterances were spoken as one brother to another.

Rev. Frederick Lynch, D. D., a member of the national committee on the churches and moral aims of the war, under whose auspices Bishop Gore comes to America, spoke briefly, and Rev. Alfred D. Isaacs, D. D., of the Dorchester Temple, brought a message from Rev. John R. Mott, general chairman of the United War Work Campaign.

LONG-DISTANCE FLIGHTS BEING MADE IN AMERICA

Whole Country Being Covered By Hundreds Of Army Aviators

Washington, November 11.—Airmen of the United States army are flying thousands of miles from field to field in the Middle West and Southwest and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. Little is heard or seen of them even by the inhabitants of the country over which they pass. This cross-country work of these unknown flyers will some day make an interesting chapter in the history of American aviation. The following entries taken from the log of one airman who flew 1,700 miles from Fort Scott Field, Bellville, Illinois, to Kelly Field, near San Antonio, Texas, gives a good idea of the work done in developing the school of the flyer in America.

Captain F. M. Bartlett was the airman. He covered the 341 miles between Bellville and Clark Field, Memphis, Tennessee, in 3 hours and 5 minutes at an average speed of 110 miles an hour, favored by a stiff wind from the Great Lakes and at an altitude of between 7,000 and 9,000 feet. On the second leg of the trip between Memphis, Tennessee, and Payne Field, West Point, Mississippi, wishing to stop for lunch, he descended and was close to the ground over an abandoned racetrack when he suddenly found the air so thin he knew he could not get off this ground once he landed. He had difficulty in getting back to the upper currents again but by following a flock of birds which flew in ascending circle, he secured enough altitude to continue. Approaching West Point finer air was again encountered but over this town he ran into an electrical storm and was forced to descend.

With clear weather the next day he made 230 miles between West Point and Lonoke, Arkansas, without a stop though his gas gave out just as he arrived over Eberts Field, near this point and Little Rock, Arkansas. Here bad weather held him up four days.

Four hundred and fifty miles of the next leg between Eberts Field and Post Field, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, which had not been covered before in an airplane up to this time, proved the hardest task in his whole trip. He made the distance in nine hours of difficult flying over the Ozark Mountains and came down at Hugo, Oklahoma, for gas.

He had made his course straight from Little Rock over the Ozarks an air line for Fort Sill but with nothing but a rough carpet of high hills and thick timber under him as far as he could see, and on account of the bad weather making, he abandoned the air line to the West and veered to the South. Sixty miles in this direction from Hugo he encountered a gale of such force as to fell trees below him. He attempted to rise over it, but was caught in a wedge of black clouds, held in the grip of the storm and for 35 minutes hung over Arkadelphia, Arkansas. His plane settled from an altitude of 6,000 to 3,000 feet, and drifted about two miles side-wise when he finally broke through the storm and came out miles off his course but into dry weather. By compass calculations, however, he picked up his direction again and landed at Fort Sill without further incident.

Between Fort Sill and Wichita Falls, Texas, he again met bad weather and had to be satisfied with a short mileage that day, not making Taliaferro Field, near Fort Worth, as he had planned. From the Falls this latter distance is about 110 miles and Captain Bartlett again failed to make it on the day following, running into a stiff gale which held his ground speed down to 25 miles an hour and he landed in the dark at Bridgeport, just short of his destination.

The next day he made Fort Worth without trouble but, leaving this post at 6:30 a.m., he encountered winds which shifted from South to East-to-North. This weather developed into a heavy storm and he was forced to land as at Waco. Waiting here for the storm to pass he took off again under black clouds which hung as low as 600 feet and with a strong South wind along the ground. He climbed to 3,000 feet and there found clear air and a brisk North wind. Corn husks blown from the ground followed him and birds carried by this wind flew above him at 5,000 feet, an unusual altitude for them. He finished his 1,760 mile flight at 3:30 in the afternoon, it having taken him since 6:30 in the morning to come from Fort Worth, a distance of some 295 miles.

RECEPTION IS GIVEN RETIRING ADMIRAL

America-Japan Society Host For Admiral Knight At The Bankers' Club

Tokio, Dec. 5.—Admiral Austin M. Knight, United States Navy, the retiring commander of the American Asiatic Squadron, was the guest of honor of the America-Japan Society December 4 at a farewell reception given at the Bankers' Club.

Besides the members of the club, a large number of distinguished citizens of Tokio attended.

Admiral Knight retires after completing nearly 50 years of service. He graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis when he was 18 years old and made his first visit to the Pacific as a midshipman in 1873, remaining for two years in Pacific waters. His various tours of duty took him to all parts of the world, but his next return to the Pacific was as commander of the Asiatic Squadron, in 1916, an interim of more than forty years of service.

Admiral Rodgers, who succeeds him, was until recently in charge of the "train" of the American navy, consisting of auxiliary vessels such as hospital, supply, repair ships and oil tankers. He has been a member of the general board, and was formerly president of the Naval War College.

He spent his boyhood days in San Francisco, and was educated at St. Augustine's, at Benicia. His father was Commandant John R. Rodgers of Mare Island, and the late Captain Augustus Rodgers of the coast survey service was his uncle.

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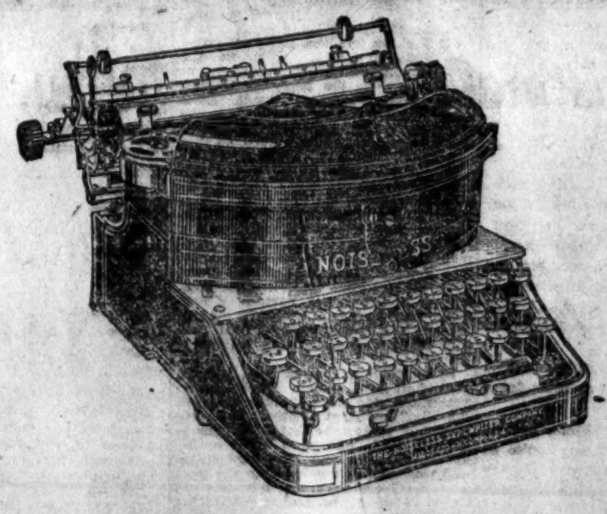

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DRIFT ON ICE FLOE OVER TOP OF WORLD

Stefansson, Here After Long Stay In Arctic, Says His Party Is Pressing On

FROM ALASKA TO SIBERIA

Explorer Forced By Illness To Return Confident Storkersen Will Succeed

New York, October 31.—Vilhjalmur Stefansson arrived in this city yesterday after a long trip of polar exploration. He spent more than five years in the area, roughly between North Alaska and the Pole, during which he discovered several islands, including one about the size of Ireland, and disproved the existence of another large island which had been placed on the maps.

Stefansson was given up for lost for one period of more than a year, when the failure to send a support ship to him, according to appointment, cast him and advance party on their own resources. He proved the feasibility of living indefinitely in the Arctic with no food supply beyond that obtained by the rifle. The scientific results of the expedition will fill a considerable library when the work of the staff of scientists accompanying the expedition, which was sent out by the Canadian Government, is completed. The publication, now under way, of the work of one section of the scientific staff will cost over $50,000.

The most dramatic part of his work is now in progress, although Stefansson himself was unable to be with it because of the attack of typhoid and pneumonia which he suffered last Winter. This new venture is the attempted voyage of five of his followers on a floating ice cake "over the top" of the earth from a point north of Alaska to the north Siberian coast, from which they expect to make their way next Spring to the Siberian Railroad.

Over The Top Of The World

Stefansson's followers, who hope to ride an ice-cake over the summit of the planet, expect to feed themselves on the seals they kill on the edges of their big natural barge of ice.

Mr. Stefansson told of the project yesterday as follows:

"Five men are still behind, engaged in the most dramatic and one of the most important adventures which has ever taken place in the Arctic. Nansen was the first man that ever thought about drifting across the Polar Basin. He went into the ice north of Siberia, near the New Siberia Islands, and drifted in a general northwesterly direction, then westerly, and finally southwest, his ship coming out after three years in the vicinity of Spitzbergen.

"Another vessel had done a similar thing involuntarily more than a decade earlier. The Jeannette, bearing an American expedition, commanded by Lieut. Long of the American Navy, froze into the ice north of the Bering Straits and drifted northwesterly until crushed after two years in the vicinity where Nansen deliberately put his vessel into the ice a few years later.

In August, 1913, the Karluk of the Canadian-arctic expedition also commenced an involuntary drift. Frozen in mouth of the MacKenzie River and 10 miles north of Alaska she drifted west and northwest until in January, 1914, she was crushed in the vicinity of where the Jeannette long before had entered the ice.

The Fram, Jeanette And Karluk

"If the course of these three vessels were plotted on the same chart, they would make a continuous line," Mr. Stefansson continued. "In other words, the Karluk, had she not been crushed, would have duplicated, first, the drift of the Jeannette, and later the drift of the Fram, eventually emerging after four or five years in the vicinity of Spitzenbergen.

"It has been Amundsen's announced intention to undertake a polar drift, and he intended to put his vessel into the ice about where the Karluk was involuntarily beset. He abandoned this plan as soon as he saw which way the Karluk had drifted, because it then became evident that his own idea that a ship that froze into the ice north of Alaska would drift approximately across the pole was erroroneous, and that if he were to freeze his vessel in anywhere in that vicinity her drift would thereafter duplicate, first, the Karluk, then the Jeannette, and lastly the Fram, thus covering no new ground. He accordingly altered his plan and is going to push as far as he can into the ice somewhere north of Siberia.

"It was my idea that if you could once get an exploring party encamped 100 or 200 miles north of the line of drift of these three vessels it would drift in a course about parallel to the drift of these three vessels, but as far north of their course as the starting point was north of the Karluk track.

Stefansson's Plan For New Drift

"I formed then the plan of striking out from the Alaska coast, across the Karluk track, with sledges, trying to reach a point 200 miles north of the Karluk. At about latitude 73 north, longitude 148 west we would camp on a cake of ice probably late in April and drift where the ice listed, taking continual soundings and frequent astronomical observations to plot our course carefully. It is impossible to carry on sledges food for that sort of a trip, but our work the last five years has shown that carrying food to the arctic is like carrying coals to Newcastle.

"In pursuance of this scheme I spent the Fall of 1917 in buying the best available dogs and in having eight good sledges made, with which I intended to start in February from Cross Island, on the north coast of Alaska, with an immediate objective 200 miles to the north. This plan was well under way, when on January 9, 1918, I was taken with typhoid fever. As this was in severe form and followed by pneumonia, it soon became evident that I could not do the work myself.

"The task then fell to Storker Storkersen, who would otherwise have been chief assistant on the trip. With ten sledges and about eighty dogs, he left Cross Island in early March. After traveling about 100 miles, he sent back his first support party. On April 10, he was 200 miles north of Alaska and was ready to send back his last support party. Before sending them back he took observations for latitude and longitude and then remained in camp for four days to see what the drift would be. Similar observations taken four days later show that he had drifted forty miles northwest by west. Our theory, therefore, seemed to be working out for those forty miles, if plotted on a chart, would be about parallel to the drift of the Karluk 200 miles farther south.

Storkersen Pushing North Now

"The report that Storkersen sent back indicates that he was going to travel another fifty or seventy-five miles farther north before finally selecting an ice cake to camp on.

"Most of the ice in that region is many years old, thickened by being crushed and heaped up in ridges and cemented together again by the low temperatures. Some are thirty to fifty feet thick. I would choose a cake over thirty feet in thickness and not more than half a mile or a mile square in area. The main task of the Summer is to put up meat for the Winter, and the closer the open water is to the camp, the less trouble in getting seals.

"Storkersen is doubtless camped on some such cake. On a good sunshiny day one is likely to get from three to five seals. These he would skin in such a way that the skins form bags, which he would fill with blubber, the blubber of four seals going to make one full bag. The meat he would slice thin and stretch out in the sun to dry, this being his sledge provisions for the journey landward the coming year.

"After this, polar bears would become the most freely obtainable food. In our past experience one cartridge has averaged us 125 pounds of meat. As polar bears frequently weigh 1,000 pounds, Storkersen would be able to better considerably the meat-gathering average of our ammunition. Each animal he kills will furnish as much blubber as it does meat on the average. The seals furnish a little more blubber than meat and the polar bears a little more meat than blubber. By October, when Winter really set in Storkersen probably had a great many tons of meat and fuel enough to last all Winter.

His Probable Course And Its Dangers

"If his course held true I imagine he would drift about 300 miles a month at the start and a little slower later on. As soon as the cold justifies it, snow houses would be built and the party would live in comfort. I don't see that the party is in any great danger, unless the ice in their immediate vicinity should break up during the dark period of Winter. Should they be compelled to remove their camp from an ice cake that is breaking up to a more fortunate location near by, they might in the process of moving lose a considerable part of their supplies. This I do not think likely to occur. We fully realize the danger, but consider it only a legitimate risk.

"If our calculations are correct, late in February, 1919, Storkersen's party should be northwest of New Siberia, 100 or 200 miles farther north than the point where the Jeannette sank. From here they would start as soon as daylight allowed it for the mouth of one of the great Siberian rivers, perhaps the Lena. To reach the Siberian Railroad, then, would become a matter of weeks.

"Storkersen's party consists of four men besides himself. Gustav Masik, a Russian, formerly second mate of our vessel, the Polar Bear; Lorn Knight, 25 years old, an American, whose parents live at McMinnville, near Portland, Ore.; G. Gumar of Buffalo, N. Y., and Martin Killian, a Seattle boy of about 20 years, the ideal age for men in subordinate positions in polar work."

Mr. Stefansson said that, if all went well with the expedition, they should reach the Siberian mainland in from sixty to eighty days after the Arctic "daylight" begins in February, so that they might be on land in May, and at the Siberian Railroad in Summer.

Mr. Stefansson will spend some time lecturing for the Red Cross, and expects to return to the Arctic in about a year. He will speak tonight at Carnegie Hall.

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HUGE MINE BARRAGE BUILT BY OUR NAVY

Many Other Anti-U-Boat Activities By Our Sea Forces Told By Secretary Roosevelt

OIL PIPE ACROSS SCOTLAND

Score Of Aviation Bases Protect The French Coast—Flotilla Of Chasers In The Adriatic

Washington, October 21.—Construction of the North Sea mine barrage against submarines, laying of an oil pipe line across Scotland, establishment of naval aviation stations from the Spanish border to the English Channel, and other details of the work of the American Navy in foreign waters were given to the public today by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, who recently returned from a visit to Europe.

"The American people seem to have very little idea of the extent of our naval activities abroad," said Secretary Roosevelt. "The tendency is to think merely of the convoying and patrol work our destroyers and other vessels are doing and the presence of our battleships with the British fleet. But important as this is, it is only a part of our activities, and there are dozens of other things of importance of which little has been said."

The building of the northern mine barrage was one of the biggest things ever accomplished in ordnance work, Mr. Roosevelt said. In turning out material for it a number of plants in this country were kept busy for months. Several American bases were established on the British coast to lay and handle the mines. To save haulage of oil, the American Navy has undertaken to construct a pipe line across Scotland.

"All the way from the Spanish border clear around to the English channel," said Mr. Roosevelt, "we have established aviation stations so spaced that the entire coast line is covered by seaplanes and dirigibles. These stations were built almost entirely by our sailors. At each station there is an average of from 200 to 300 men. This aviation force and our patrol vessels have been doing such splendid work that for the last six months there have been practically no sinkings within fifty miles of the French coast. We hope to extend this patrol zone to a hundred miles."

In northern France in co-operation with the British and Belgians, Secretary Roosevelt said, there had been established what is known as the northern bombing group, composed of a number of aviation units which did much to prevent the Germans from again using Zeebrugge and Ostend as submarine bases.

An American naval force cooperating with the British at Gibraltar is patroling the Atlantic in that vicinity and is acting as convoy of vessels going to and from Italy, Greece, and Egypt. There is a flying school, with several naval aviation units on duty in Italy, while in the Adriatic is a large group of submarine chasers.

Each naval base has its hospital, and in Scotland an entire watering place has been taken over by the Americans for use as a hospital.

"Conditions have vastly improved from what they were last year," said the Secretary in referring to the submarine menace "but we cannot afford to let up in our activities for one single second. In regard to the respect which U-boats have shown for international law, you have but to ask any officer or man in our own or in the British or French navies. They will tell you of, and prove to you, great numbers of actual cases where the Hun has violated every rule and every principle of humanity."

Heroism Of Two Officers

London, November 3.—To the ingenuity and resource of the American Navy, The New York Times learns, is due the success and celerity with which the great mine barrage across the North Sea has been laid. The British Admiralty has expressed its appreciation of the services of American naval officers in this direction.

It is reckoned that in the last five months the United States Navy has put down more than half as many mines as the British Navy has during the entire war, and more than three times as many mines as the Germans. All the mines used are of American make, and they have been laid at a rate sometimes of several thousand a day, an entirely new record for this kind of work.

Altogether American sailors and engineers are responsible for more than 75 percent of the North Sea mine field, including the deep-sea portion, which is the most difficult to construct.

Splendid heroism was shown by Lieutenant R. H. McCann and Ensign G. S. Hodges, both of the Naval Reserve force, last Monday, when an American naval airplane fell in the River Humber. Aboard her were Ensign Benjamin Lee, pilot; Ensign Garrison, second pilot, and Machinist's Mate R. G. Fisher. As she struck the water she caught fire and burning gasoline from her tanks spread in a great circle around her.

McCann and Hodges were in a launch that hurried to the rescue and, diving overboard, they swam under water beneath the burning spirit and came up near the wreck. Hodges caught hold of Garrison, and, plunging him fom time to time under water, managed to bring him safe to the launch. He was almost suffocated by the fumes of the burning gasoline, but protected Garrison as well as he could from the flames with his own body. He was severely burned in doing so.

McCann dived repeatedly into the water in an endeavor to save the others in entire disregard of his own peril. He was unsuccessful, but only desisted when it was quite clear that further efforts were useless. Lee and Fisher are both missing, presumably drowned.

The efficiency of the measures adopted by the navy authorities to check the ravages of influenza aboard crowded transports is proved by the record of a big liner which recently arrived at a British port. She carried 6,000 troops and before leaving the United States had to land 100 influenza cases. Sanitary masks were then served out and all aboard had to wear them day and night with the result that only one death and fewer than fifty cases occurred on the trip over.

Mlle. de Vallette Killed By Grenade

Was Head Of American Press Section In Paris—Miss Elizabeth Thornton Wounded

Paris, October 21.—Mlle. de Vallette, head of the American Section of the Press Department of the Foreign Office, was killed instantly Saturday when a hand grenade which she picked up in reoccupied territory near the front excloded. She had been conducting a party of American women on a visit to the reoccupied territory.

Miss Elizabeth Shirley Thornton of The New Republic of New York was wounded and a French officer with the party was injured seriously, an arm being blown off. Miss Thornton, who was struck in the face and other parts of the body by bits of grenade, was taken to a hospital near the front. The officer had warned the members of the party to touch nothing.

Among the American women was Miss Cecil Dorrian of Newark, N. J., who was not hurt. Mlle. de Vallette had been most useful to American women writers visiting France.

DISBANDING OF OUR ARMY TO TAKE 2 YEARS

General du Pont Brings Word From Officials At Front On Demobilisation

New York, Nov. 2.—Two years will be required for the demobilisation of the two million American soldiers in France.

This estimate from the American and Allied military authorities on the Western front was announced yesterday by General T. Coleman du Pont.

He has just returned from a two-months' visit to the battle line. In issuing a statement he laid particular stress on the importance of the United War Work campaign for $170,500,000. Every cent of it, "and millions more," would be needed, he said, with thousands of additional workers, especially women.

General du Pont's statement ran:

"The military officials have been urging us to think in terms of a long war, and now they are equally insistent that we begin to accustom ourselves to the thought of a long demobilisation.

Immense Task Ahead

"There is an immense task ahead of our forces when peace is declared. As one of our generals said to me:

"'Tell the people back home that it will be two years at least before they see us all. We have a year's work just to untangle the barbed wire that has been strung back and forth across France.'

"It must never be said of America that she left her task half done. We owe everything to France, and our men will have to stand by until they have done what they can to set her on the road to restoration. And while they stand by over there, it is going to be tremendously important that we stand by them over here.

Welfare Work Praised

"This fact gives a double importance to the United War Work campaign, which I am glad to find is so well under way. No one who has not lived with our boys can imagine how vitally important the service of these seven great organisations is. No one who has studied the history of other wars can overstate their importance in the period of demobilisation.

"The civil war destroyed the careers of hundreds of promising young men. It turned them back into civil life weakened and purposeless.

"This war must not do that. The boys who have sacrificed so much to win it must come back stronger and better men than when they left.

"I found the war work agencies in France laying statesmanlike plans for this trying period. Every hut in France is to become a university classroom on the day that peace is signed. Under the direction of leading educators and business men from this country the boys will be given every educational advantage.

Good Use For Funds

"The entertainment and recreational work will be largely increased for, with the coming of peace, not merely part of the time, but all of the time of the boys will have to be provided for.

"The united war work agencies will need every cent of their $170,500,000—yes, and millions more. They will need to send thousands of additional workers, and women workers particularly, for the influence of one good woman in representing the American home over there is more potent than the influence of any man can be, no matter how capable.

"If the American people stand by through demobilisation, as they have through the months of fighting, our army will have made the most splendid record of any army in history. The men in it will come back, not deteriorated by the hard experience of war, strengthened, and more efficient and more resolute—better, more useful and more successful in every way."

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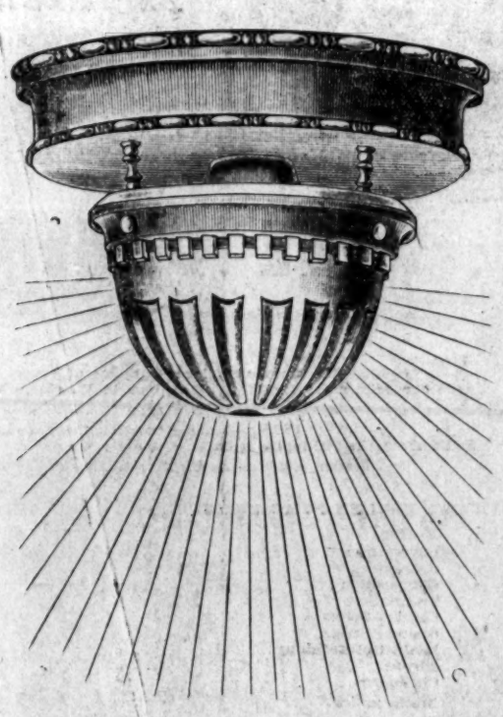

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A HAPY NEW YEAR

45 Billion Indemnity By United States Demanded In Pan-German Treaty Draft

Count Roon, Leading Member Of Prussian Diet, Framed Monstrous Conditions To Be Imposed On Allies When Foe Was In The Flush Of Supposed Victory

By Alfred G. Andersen

(An American reporter who penetrated Germany as far as Berlin in August and September)

Captain Erich von Salzmann is famous as military critic of the Vossische Zeitung, in Berlin. His close relationship to General Ludendorff; that of nephew, increased my desire to meet him, particularly as he is understood to reflect the views of that noted strategist.

The man who had undertaken to introduce me, a neutral newspaper correspondent cautioned me in advance.

"He'll trap you that quick if you give him the slightest reason for suspicion," my friend said.

Nevertheless he agreed to take me along, on a pretended social call at the captain's office. I was to edge my questions in, casually and sidewise.

In my pocket I had a clipping from the Goerlitzer Nachrichten on which I wanted Captain von Salzmann's opinion.

It was a proposed peace treaty drawn up by Count Roon, a noted pan-German member of the Prussian Diet, at a time when Germany was flushed with victory.

Dream Of Huge Indemnity

The demands included an indemnity of $45,000,000,000, to be paid by the United States, England and France; permanent retention by Germany of all occupied territory; cession to Germany of the entire English fleet, all of England's naval coaling stations in the Mediterranean and the Orient, and permanent German control of the Flemish and French coast, including the port of Calais.

And Germany was under no condition to consider an armistice "as long as there is an English or American soldier on French and Belgian soil, and until the Germans occupy Paris."

I produced this clipping and handed it to von Salzmann.

"I have already read it; most of it is nonsense," he exclaimed, dropping his monocle. "We only want guarantees."

"What kind of guarantees?" I asked.

Readjusting his monocle, Captain von Salzmann turned to a huge war map on the wall.

Eyes On Belgian Soil

"Examine this map closely," he urged. "You will observe that the most important industrial section is situated just east of Belgium. Well, Germany will not permit the security of these industries to be threatened again."

"AGAIN?" I asked innocently.

"Yes, again," snapped the captain. His smooth shaven, sharp cut face turned just a little bit crimson.

"Like all neutrals you think Belgium was harmless. You are mistaken. I have seen a vast system of docks at Zeebrugge and Ostend. These ports have practically no commerce. Hence these docks could not have been built for commercial purposes. They were constructed long before the war specifically for landing British troops in Belgium."

I had already gone a bit too far. Captain von Salzmann was incensed. My neutral friend poked me warningly in the back.

"And the guarantees?" I reminded him more meekly.

"The Entente powers must guarantee Germany a free hand in Belgium. She must forever remain an economic vassal of Germany. The Belgian army must be permanently disbanded. Its place can be taken by gendarmes to police Belgium under German supervision. All fortifications and strategic railways in Belgium must be dismantled. These are the guarantees we will demand."

No Guarantees To Allies

At my suggestion that the Allies might insists on counter guarantees, for instance in Russia and the Balkans, Captain von Salzmann showed signs of anger.

"The Allies are in no position to demand guarantees," he fairly hissed.

This reply, so typical of the German militarist, was extremely irritating. I said:

"But remember, captain, the war isn't over yet."

"You small neutrals bore me," he snorted contemptuously.

My companion was industriously tugging at my coat and cleverly steered the conversation into less dangerous channels. The angry military critic regained his poise. Then he apologised for his temper.

"I have been wounded three times in the war, and I am so easily irritated," he explained. Whereupon he walked a few paces up and down the floor to demonstrate his lameness.

Leg Shattered By Shell

"My leg was shattered by a French shell, and another time my head was split open."

He parted his hair in the back and exhibited a long, ugly scar.

"This confounded leg," he added regretfully. "I used to have a reputation for horsemanship. When in Peking I was considered one of the best riders in the Orient. I shan't ever be able to ride a horse again. But I am returning to Peking when the war is over."

As the conversation had drifted to Far Eastern affairs Captain von Salzmann revealed a plan for striking a new balance in the world's power.

"It is to consolidate the Central Powers, Russia and Japan, into a great economic unity. Such an alliance would be entirely independent of the rest of the world."

Defends Russian Treaty

Captain von Salzmann admitted that the Brest-Litovsk treaty was unjust to Russia, but defended it as a military and economic necessity. He said:

"I personally opposed it, and so did my paper. But the situation was such that the terms could no be otherwise. We had to have troops for the West. Also we needed food and raw material from Russia.

"But many Germans thought the same objects could have been achieved in a more friendly manner through an understanding with Russia. The treaty surely will be revised. The liberal element of the German people will insist on it."

As soon as we gained the street my friend shook my arm and whispered, "Don't argue with the people we see, or they'll hand you over to the military authorities. And they won't argue with you."

Enraged By Pan-Germans

Count Roon's proposed peace treaty was typical of the attitude taken by the pan-Germans at the time I visited Berlin. Not only did they enrage Salzmann but Theodore Wolf as well.

Wolff reproduced the count's fantastic program in the Berliner Tageblatt under the sarcastic heading: "Confessions of a Pan-German Soul."

The confessions, divided into twelve articles, were as follows:

"1. No armistice. No interruption in our U-boat warfare. Rejection of any offer of peace by understanding as long as there is a single armed Englishman or American on French and Belgian soil, and until the German occupy Paris.

"2. Annexation of the present Belgian Provinces, which are to have an independent internal administration under the military and economic sovereignty of Germany. Independence for Flanders. The Flemish and French coast, including Calais, to be ceded to Germany.

Mining Regions Coveted

"3. Cession to Germany of the French mineral districts of Briey and Longwy.

"4. France to surrender to Germany the fortresses of Verdun, Pau and Belford and all the border territory east of these fortifications.

"5. All of Germany's colonies, including Kiaochow, to be restored.

"6. In order to guarantee the freedom of the seas, England must surrender to Germany the coaling stations of Malta, Port Said, Aden, Singapore and Hongkong. The British also must evacuate Gibraltar, which is to be restored to Spain.

"7. England must turn her entire fleet over to Germany.

Suez Canal To Turkey

"8. England must restore Egypt and the Suez Canal to Turkey. All former Turkish islands and possessions likewise are to be restored to Turkey.

"9. Immediate evacuation by the Entente of all occupied territory in Greece. This kingdom to be restored to its rightful monarch, with all its old boundary lines intact.

"10. Servia and Montenegro to be divided between Austria and Bulgaria according to agreement.

"11. The United States, England and France to pay a war indemnity of $45,000,000,000. By special agreements these countries also shall be compelled to immediately supply Germany with all necessary raw materials.

"12. Finally, the German military administration of the occupied French and Belgian provinces is to be continued until Germany's enemies have complied with the demands of this treaty. The cost of occupation to be borne by our enemies."

In urging the German Government to insist on the terms proposed by him, "unswayed by bewildering thoughts of Germany's future relations with her present enemies and the rest of the world." Count Roon argued that "Germany is now in a position to dictate peace on her own terms."

This less than four months ago.

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Thrilling Adventures Of An American Girl Captured On Train Leaving Germany

By Anna May Powell Spoor
(*Attache of U.S. Legation Berlin; Later with Dutch Legation*)

New York, November 3.—I have just returned to America, my birthplace, after spending five years within the German Empire. During the latter part of that period I assisted in the business of the American and Dutch Legations in Berlin.

I was with Ambassador Gerard, in charge of the archives of the British Department, after Great Britain broke with Germany, and America assumed charge of British affairs in Germany.

I remained in Berlin with the Netherlands Legation after Mr. Gerard left, and the Netherlands took over the affairs of Great Britain in Germany.

I have visited German prison camps and hospitals. I have confronted members of the German General Staff. Musicians and actors famed all over the world were among my friends.

Viewed German Life

My position and associations permitted me to view at close range the official, political, social and military life of the German people. All the information I gathered was placed in the hands of the United States Government through the American Consulate in Copenhagen, where its completeness and accuracy were commended.

Sheer luck, or kindly Providence—whatever you want to call it—was all that saved me from imprisonment or death as a spy and permitted me to escape from Germany. After America entered the war, and even before that event, I was under suspicion. But it was not until the very day, virtually the very hour, when I was leaving the country, that I was arrested and placed in confinement under guard.

I had found my work in the British Department of the Dutch Legation about completed. My diploma from Stern's Conservatory of Vocal Music, where I had been studying, was assured. Heart-sick of Germany and all things German, I was eager to come home.

My little boy, Bobby, was just as anxious, for he wanted to remain an American. Though only seven, he suffered much from his mother's anti-German associations.

So I notified the police that I wished to leave Germany. At the Police Rivera they insisted on knowing precisely when I wished to go, as three days is the longest period for which permits are issued. I was told that if authority was granted, I must use the permit or remain for the duration of the war. Only one opportunity is ever given a civilian to leave, and that chance is rare.

Granted A Pass

The Dutch Ambassador had granted me a passport. The police at the Rivera, which is merely the local station-house, told me to report to the Polizei Prasidium, which exercises police authority over the Schoeneberg district.

I wanted to go through Holland. The abruptness of the refusal made me fear that I was suspected. When I asked at the Prasidium why I could not go home through Holland, the officer gruffly said that I must go through Denmark and Norway or not at all.

At the Prasidium, I was required to fill out a questionnaire that covered seven or eight foolscap sheets. I waited in line for hours on three days, without even reaching the clerk.

Finally, at seven in the morning I sent my maid to hold a place in line for me, and when her turn came I took her place. The most searching questions were asked concerning my nativity and ancestry, and reasons for leaving the country.

When I told them I was born in Tennessee and wanted to return to my brother, Robert, in Hawkinsville, Ga., I was cross-questioned for nearly an hour.

I admitted that there were English, Irish, and French far back among my forefathers, but the officer asked again and again whether I was not partly of German extraction. I was glad to answer with an emphatic negative.

Ill From Excitement

Mr. C. Van Rappart, the Dutch Minister in charge of the British Department of the Legation, had attempted to expedite my departure by writing to the German Foreign Office. Finally, the Sichtvermark, or safety mark, was applied to my papers and the official vise, and I thought at last I was free to go.

Little I guessed that I was only passing through simple preliminaries.

On a Saturday, Bobby and I entrained in Berlin for Warnemunde, the German port of departure for Denmark. Two ferries operate between the two countries. My boy and I were quite ill from the excitement of leaving, after our suffering from the malnutrition that is everywhere in Germany.

At Warnemunde, all passengers were herded into a big shed for the examination of their papers, their baggage and their persons. We were to pass along a long line of officers.

No one was permitted to carry out any paper containing writing or printing. Even the labels on medicine bottles were scratched off. The backs of men and women, too, were washed with an acid preparation to prevent invisible writing being read from their skin. Babies were stripped naked.

Letters Are Held

Bobby and I had been spared all this, but our papers were taken, including the music diploma which I had waited for so long. They also held letters given me to Danish and Norwegian officials by Chevalier Rappart of the Dutch Legation and a letter to the American customs officers. But my trunk, containing many souvenirs and papers, had not been opened.

Bobby and I were stopped at once. A German captain said we could not go without a lese passe, or special pass. None of the others in line had such a pass, and I knew it was issued only to foreign diplomats. I told him that adding criticism of the whole procedure, which I fear did not help my case a bit. He replied that without the lese passe, I could not go through, and any way I must return to Berlin on the next train.

A soldier, assigned to guard us till the Berlin train left in the evening, led us out of the shed dined beside us, and then escorted us to Lostack, a nearby town.

He said we could not remain in Warnemunde even till train time. He was polite enough, and proud of his ability to speak English. He even carried our grips, but to all inquiries as to why we were detained, he simply shook his head.

Further Delay

Late Saturday night, we were back in our apartment on Bozener Strasse No. 2, Berlin. Fortunately, my maid had not turned in our food cards, and we were able to dine sketchily.

Sunday morning, I set out with Bobby for the precious lese passe. At the Police Rivera they said I might get a special pass in ten days, if I was entitled to one.

Ten days! With my permission to leave expiring the next night!

I hurried to the Prasidium. It was Sunday and the caretaker was sure we were seeking forbidden information and tried to eject us.

I tried the Spanish Minister in charge of American affairs, but he was out of town. The Dutch Chevalier, Van Rappart, in charge of British affairs, was in Holland. The Dutch Ambassador, Gevers, was out of town, nobody seemed to know where. Only the General Staff could issue a special pass.

Next day, the last day on which my permission was valid, Mr. Rappart returned unexpectedly. He promised to help. Bobby and I hurried to the German General Staff office and met Kommandantur Braunmuller. When I told him what I wanted, he said:

"Oh, I can give you one."

I reached out my hand with joy but he smiled sardonically and added:

"If you are entitled to it and will wait ten days. General Ludendorff will have to sign it and he is not here."

Pass Finally Arrives

I cried out that I must leave that night, and he laughed and said then I might as well prepare to stay till the end of the war. Asked if the Dutch Government authorities could not expedite the pass. He replied rudely:

"The Dutch Government amounts to nothing here."

But Mr. Rappart sent word to the German Foreign Office that he assumed personal responsibility for my papers, and put a request to expedite my departure as a courtesy to the Dutch Government. Geheimratt Eskhardt, of the Foreign Office, then ordered Kommandantur Braunmuller to issue the lese passe.

Mr. Eskhardt told me the pass would clear the way completely, and promised to telegraph to Warnemunde directing the port officials to let us through. The long-awaited pass came soon after, delivered by special automobile messenger.

Dr. Sims, an American dentist, who is not allowed to leave Germany, and Margaret Roeder, who was an English girl, saw us off at the train. Margaret came into our compartment and we chatted in English as the train waited.

Officer Stops Her

A German army officer looked in and stared at me fixedly. He asked if there were a vacant seat in the compartment. Margaret said "Nein" and he walked away.

I remonstrated and called the officer back, explaining that a seat would soon be vacant. It may have been that little act of courtesy that nearly proved my undoing. Yet I think I was under suspicion always though I did not guess it then.

As Margaret left the train, the lieutenant dropped into her seat. Except for Bobby and I, the compartment was filled with men, all smoking. We became so sick that I started to find seats elsewhere, but the lieutenant stopped me. He gave no explanation.

The intense heat and lack of rain were evident everywhere along the route. The farms were parched and I recalled the remark of a Foreign Office attache to me that there would not be sufficient harvest in Germany this year to provide seeds for the next crop.

Bobby was growing weak from illness. I encouraged him by reminding him that we would soon be steaming for home. I began to chat to him in English, but before I had spoken three sentences, the lieutenant leaped up, screaming:

Accused As Spy

"Shut your mouth! Hold your tongue! How dare you talk that language in Germany?" He spoke in German of course, and I answered in that tongue:

"How dare you scream at me like that in any language? I have a perfect right to talk as I please to my boy. Don't listen if it disturbs you."

The other passengers stared at us in amazement. The lieutenant flushed crimson and retorted:

"You will very quickly see, Miss, why I talk to you like that."

He stalked out of the compartment, and I began to tremble. I recalled what had happened to others who had quarreled with officers. Clearly something was going to happen, and just when we had thought ourselves safely headed for home.

While Bobby and I sat in the compartment, a German secret agent came in and tapped me on the shoulder.

"I'm sorry about this, but you are under arrest," he said. "Do not attempt to leave the train, for you cannot escape."

"But what have I done?" I cried.

He answered bluntly: "An officer has complained. The charge is espionage. You are believed to be a spy."

Laughs At Credentials

Bobby clung to me piteously and I nearly broke down. Pictures of prison, yes, even the stone-wall and the firing squad, passed through my brain.

At Warnemunde, the secret agent escorted us to the big shed. At our heels came the lieutenant. Our baggage was sent in too.

A small room was assigned us with two armed soldiers pacing before the door. It seemed many hours before a petty officer entered and took our papers, then searched my handbag. I showed my precious lese passe, but he only laughed and said that would do me no good in an espionage case.

All this time we could hear the ferry boat outside preparing to leave for Denmark. It was the last boat that day, and my permit to leave would be worthless once that left the slip.

It seemed as though the whole machinery of the Imperial Government was concentrated in the task of torturing an innocent American woman and her child. Then the shrill shriek of the boat's whistle sounded in a long blast. It was a matter of seconds now!

Ordered Before Board

The door opened again. The petty officer strode in and bruskly ordered us out to the meeting of the board of officers, who were considering our case. Outside the ferry boat engines were throbbing. We could hear the shouts of the sailors, the rumble of the last trucks carrying freight up the gangplank.

Five officers, with a colonel at the head of the table faced us. I blurted out that I had a lese passe, and a Dutch passport, and other papers which should permit me to leave. The colonel shook his head, and muttered that these meant nothing to him. Bobby and I were both close to tears, when the colonel suddenly grinned, and said:

"Your papers will help you nothing, but a message has come from the Foreign Office, directing us to permit you to pass, as a prominent official assumes full responsibility for your actions. You are free!"

So Geheimrat Eckhardt had not forgotten!

Arrives In Copenhagen

Mechanically, I similed. Bobby grinned, too. Then I thought of the boat, ready to cast off its hawsers, and I fear I screamed this to the colonel. He roared orders to a group of petty officers to send my baggage through without examination. A soldier dashed out to delay the boat and Bobby and I ran across the gangplank, not a second too soon, with our baggage rumbling after us.

That night on the boat we had the most satisfactory dinner we had eaten in years. Next day I awoke in the Hotel D'Angelterre, in Copenhagen.

SCULPTOR A SHIP WORKER

F. E. Triebell Applied In Overalls For A Job At Hog Island

Philadelphia, November 3.—"I want a job; I am willing to do anything."

The foregoing remark was addressed to an employment interviewer recently at the Hog Island Shipyards. The speaker, an overall-clad man, apparently of middle age, carried under his arm a package wrapped in a newspaper, evidently his lunch. The man's face was one of refinement and exceptional intelligence.

"What are your qualifications; what can you do?" the interviewer asked.

"I am a stone cutter and have worked at the trade nearly all my life," the applicant replied.

The interviewer did not reply immediately. He was looking at the hand which rested on his desk. It was long, slim, and with tapering fingers, the nails neatly manicured and in appearance as soft as a woman's.

"I am sorry, but we have no positions open for stone cutters at this time," the interviewer said.

"Then you can use a tracer?" the applicant persisted. "I really have few superiors in that line."

Tracers were badly needed, an affirmative reply was given, the applicant was accepted and put to work.

The foregoing in brief is the story of how Frederick E. Triebell, a noted American sculptor, was added to the force of employes of America's greatest shipyard and assigned to a desk in the hull fabrication department. Work representing thousands of dollars lies neglected in his studio at Long Point, Long Island, but he is happy, for he is doing something to win the war.

Previous efforts of Mr. Triebell to get into war work were unavailing, principally because of his age, 52 years. He tried for the camouflage service, for duty as an interpreter, for the Army Intelligent Service, and finally for Y.M.C.A. army hut work in Italy. Finally he attired himself in a laborer's clothes, journeyed to Hog Island and applied for a position.

Mr. Triebell is a native of Peoria, Ill. Among his works are "Mysterious Music," exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, and purchased by the Japanese Government for the Imperial Museum at Tokio; "Defense of the Flag," a soldier's monument erected at Peoria, Ill.; the statue of Robert G. Ingersoll at Peoria; the monument erected by the State of Iowa on the Shiloh battlefield; the monument erected by the State of Mississippi on the battlefield at Vicksburg; the Senator Shoup statue in the Hall of Fame, Washington, D. C., and many other works of conspicuous merit.

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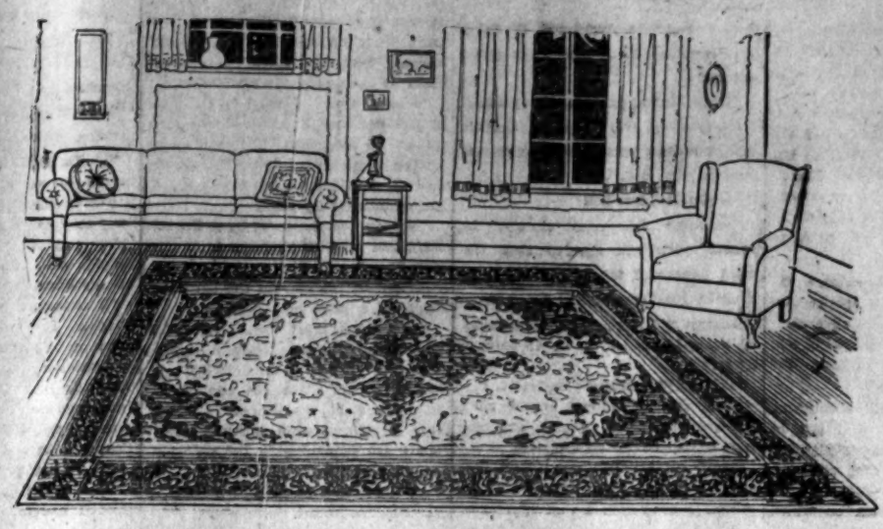

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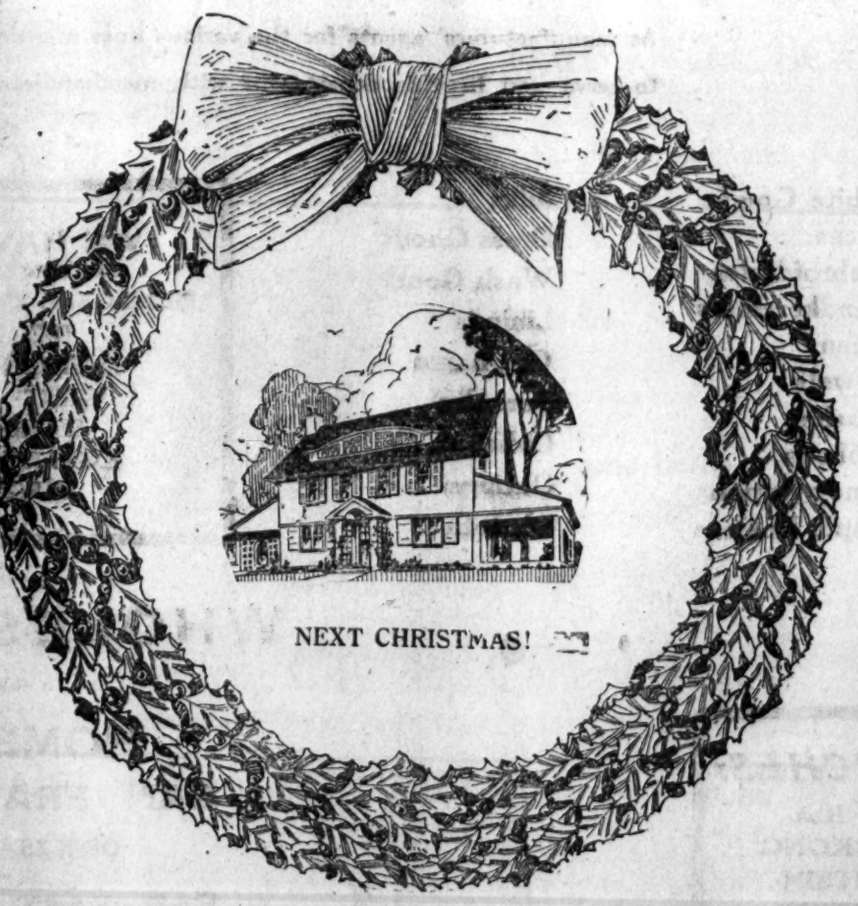

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Germany Makes Secret Plans For Gigantic Trade Struggle At End Of War

Persons Of Commercial Training Urged To Take Up English, French And Spanish. Bureau Of Transitory Economy Established To Study World Markets

By Alfred G. Andersen

(Note: Mr. Andersen, an American reporter, of Danish extraction, succeeded in reaching Berlin and other German cities and studying conditions in them last August and September).

New York, October 25.—Germany is preparing for a gigantic commercial struggle after the war. I saw many indications of this in Berlin.

Newspapers were constantly urging men and women with commercial training to study English, French and Spanish.

The advertising columns of the great weeklies were filled with announcements by schools offering instructions in these languages.

I found further evidence of Germany's object in the recent establishment of a so-called bureau of transitory economy ("Uebergangswirtschaft") by the government.

The objects of this bureau were partially explained to me by Professor M. J. Bonn, director of the Munich College of Commerce, who was at the Kaiser Hotel for a couple of days.

Seeing his name on the register I had the porter point him out. I took a long chance and candidly requested him to tell me something about Germany's commercial plans. I explained that I had an uncle who was in the import and export business in a neutral country.

Plans Kept Secret

"I can't tell you much," said Professor Bonn as we sat down in the lobby. "These plans are more or less secret, and I myself have not been admitted into all the secrets."

"But you undoubtedly are familiar with the purpose of the uebergangswirtschaft bureau," I insisted.

"To some extent. Its main objects are to study the world's markets during the war, watch the needs of all countries from time to time and keep our industrial and commercial interests advised."

"With a view to supplying the universal demand for manufactured goods the moment peace is restored?" I asked.

"Something of that nature," admitted the professor.

"The Allies have threatened us with a commercial war," he continued. "We are preparing to fight them. Until America entered the war we did not take this threat seriously. Now we do."

I winced. His mention of America alarmed me. Had he detected me? No, there was nothing in his manner to indicate suspicion. And after all America fitted in logically in the subject.

Believed Wilson Sincere

"President Wilson may be sincere in his announced policy of equal trade opportunities. I will grant that he is. But I doubt that he can force it on his Allies, or even on certain commercial interests in his own country."

Professor Bonn paused. He looked at me penetratingly and asked, "Have you ever been in the United States?"

We were alone in the lobby save for the porter, and I was satisfied he was not in the secret service.

"Yes," I said firmly. "Ten years ago I visited my brother in New York for two weeks."

"Well, you weren't there long enough to get acquainted with those Yankees. They have something they call 'big business,' the big commercial, industrial and banking interests."

"And do you think Germany can survive a commercial war?"

"I do. But if we shall lose in this bloodless struggle, we have other markets. I think we can establish a satisfactory exchange of commodities with Eastern Europe, our neutral neighbors and our allies in the war. The turnover, to be sure, will be somewhat limited, but the profits will be handsome. And through Eastern Europe we can reach into Asia."

Front Door Trade Sought

I recalled Captain von Salzmann's suggestion for a German-Russo-Japanese economic alliance, and wondered if Professor Bonn, too, had gathered wisdom from the lips of Ludendorff's nephew.

"We Germans prefer the front door," observed the professor, as he rose. "But if we find the front steps blocked, we can make our exit through the back yard."

"One minute," I pleaded. "Isn't all German trade at present controlled by the Government?"

"You are thinking of the Centraleinkauf Gesellschaft. This is a national organisation of merchants, headed by Director Ballin of the Hamburg-American Line, which has undertaken to distribute all imports in ratio with demand. No merchant receives more goods than the Centraleinkauf allows him. It is virtually a Government institution.

"The Centraleinkauf maintains agencies in all neutral countries. Everything we purchase abroad comes through these agencies. Individual foreign trade no longer exists in Germany. And the neutral governments have stipulated that we must sell them something in return for every ounce of goods we receive from them. The whole system works like clockwork."

Neutrals Confirm Plan

After my exit from Germany, I verified Professor Bonn's statement in some of the neutral countries I visited.

From Denmark, Germany receives limited supplies of beef, eggs and butter. But in return, Germany supplies Denmark with coal and manufactured iron goods. The values of the shipments between the two countries are checked down to a penny.

On the same basis, Sweden ships lumber and iron ore and Norway fish in exchange for German coal.

But aside from this insignificant trade with her immediate neighbors, Germany's foreign commerce is at a complete standstill. And the volume of imports from neutral countries is constantly dwindling.

Early in the war Denmark sometimes shipped 10,000 head of cattle a week to Germany. Now only 2,000 head go south. Denmark's export of eggs to Germany dropped to 40,000 cases the present year. Very little butter is exported, and not a single Danish hog or a bushel of Danish grain finds its way into Germany. These facts I learned by interviewing scores of Danish merchants.

Aggravates Neighbors

But if Germany cannot purge her small neutral neighbors of all their food, she can at least aggravate them, and this she does with all the skill at her command. I observed many examples of German hauteur in Scandinavian countries.

Scandinavian vessels plying between their own home ports are required to carry a letter of safe conduct from the German consulate. If a German U-boat catches a neutral vessel outside the three-mile limit without this document, the submarine, without further ado, tows the victim to some German port, where the cargo is confiscated.

The skipper of a small Danish schooner at Aarhus told me that he had just arrived from Sweden with a cargo of lumber.

"I waited and waited at Gothenburg for a letter of safe conduct from the German consul, but I got no action. So I decided to put to sea without it," he said.

"But when I was half way across the Cattegat a U-boat came alongside. The captain gave me the alternative between being towed to Swinemunde or returning to Gothenburg for that German letter of safe conduct. It was rather decent of him to give me my choice. I returned to Gothenburg."

Neutral Ships Powerless

Another master of a Danish coasting vessel told me he had lost all his papers through a German hydroplane.

"I was bound from Frederikshaven to Aalborg, a distance of less than thirty miles. I had a letter of safe conduct from the German consul at Frederikshaven, but kept within the three-mile limit. Outside the limit, a German hydroplane was following me. But, approaching Aalborg, I had to go just a few fathoms outside the three-mile limit to avoid some shoals at the mouth of the Limfiord. The German stopped me and demanded to see my papers, holding out a bucket for me to throw them in. I missed the bucket and lost all my papers. The German grinned and left me."

The neutral coasting skippers think it is adding injury to insult when the German consulate collects a fee of $3 for each letter of safe conduct and a smaller fee when it is surrendered at the end of a voyage. A new letter must be obtained every time a vessel puts to sea.

The neutrals are furious, but powerless.

How the 'Open Door' Is Interpreted By Others

The following leading article is taken from the Canton Times. When the catchword "Open Door" was first coined by Exeter Hall in 1897, it was, so we are told, "based on the most truly Christian quality of universal charity." But it was considered by many in those days to be absurd untenable, and Utopian; because no country would consent to its proposal as its "only chance of successful competition rests upon the imposition of tariffs."

The argument against the "Open Door" would be applicable to any other country but China, for the simple reason that under the treaties China is not permitted to impose more than 5 percent ad valorem duty on imports. China is thus deprived of the means of protecting her industries against foreign competition, to combat which she must depend upon the cheapness of her industrial productions and the proximity of the market for disposal thereof. But we are touching on a subject—the economic war against foreign competitors—which is at least twenty years ahead of us. What is of interest to us now is the practical value of the "Open Door" from the standpoint of territorial integrity and international relations.

The meaning of the "Open Door" in China is equal opportunity for commerce and trade to all nations. China is forbidden under the most-favored-nation clause to grant any preferential rates or monopolistic rights to any individual nation or even her own people. On the other hand, foreign nations are understood to abstain from exercising any such rates or rights under the plea of territorial propinquity or "special interests."

The attitude of the British Government respecting "Open Door" policy in China is clear and emphatic, for Lord Salisbury declared in the House of Lords, February 8, 1898, as follows:

"There is no effort which this country will not make rather than allow these rights (equal opportunities in China) to be destroyed."

Sir Michael Hicks Beach went so far as to assert at Bristol, January 17, 1898, in these words:

"The Government was absolutely determined at whatever cost, even if necessary at the cost of war, that the door should not be shut."

Since these utterances were made, there has been no evidence to show that the British Government has departed from the "Open Door" in China. On the contrary, the "Open Door" was reiterated in the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance, July, 13, 1911, in which the territorial integrity of China was guaranteed, as in the previous treaty of alliance between these two nations.

A part from the British Government, the United States Government has also enunciated its unwavering adherence to the "Open Door" principle and the independence of China, as indicated in the Root-Takahira Agreement of 1908 and again in the Ishii-Lansing Agreement of 1917.

The "Open Door" has therefore become a political maxim in which foreign nations seek assurance of equal trade opportunities and eliminate commercial jealousies and discords, and underhand trade advantages.

Lofty and noble as is the conception of the "Open Door," it demands an equally high standard of morality on the part of the nation that aspires to its fulfilment.

What is, however, true in theory is not always carried out in practice. We shall elucidate this statement.

On the north-east corner of the Chinese Republic there is an immense track of land which contains an area of 363,700 square miles. It is one-third bigger than France or Germany; three times bigger than the United Kingdom; and thirty-three times, Belgium. Its mineral wealth is vast and unexplored; its fertile soil is the richest under the sun; its primeval forest spreading over hundreds and hundreds of miles is in its remotest parts undesecrated by the footprints of man. Right in the center of this great and promising land is erected a huge signboard with these incongruous words "Closed Door." That land is Manchuria.

If we cast our eyes on the north-eastern coast of China—that part which is known as the Shantung Province, we would see, just rising from the smoke of commercial conflict, another signboard bearing this strange device "Closed Door."

Let us turn our eyes further south, along the coast, opposite the Island of Formosa, and we behold, standing amidst the smiling green tea plants of Fukien, yet another signboard with the exasperating "Closed Door."

Now, at the Great Peace Conference, one of the questions pertaining to the Far East that will be discussed and settled once for all, is the "Open Door" in China. We may then confidently look forward to the pleasure and joy of seeing the "Closed Door" signboard torn down by the great nations of the world and flung to the bottom of the sea.

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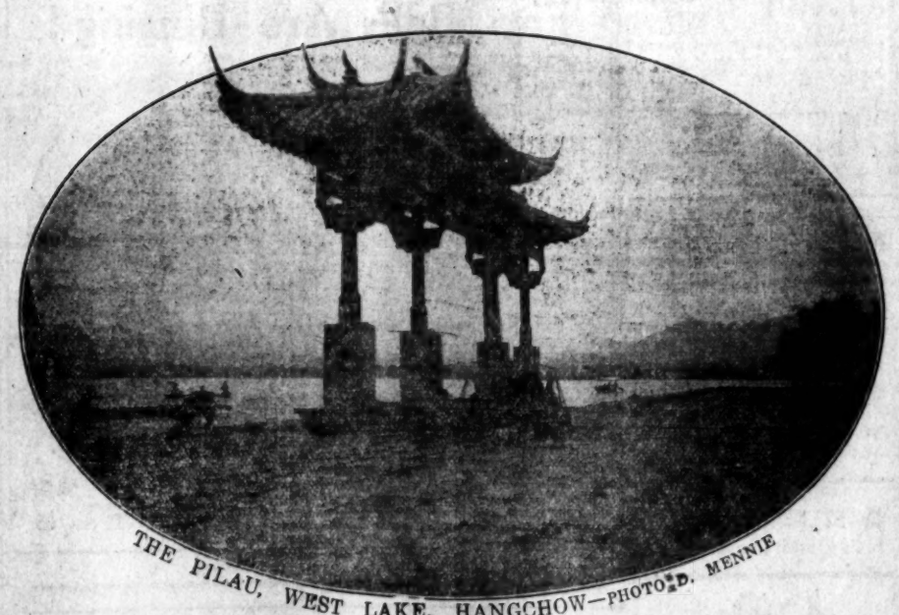

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MME. BRESHKOVSKAIA TELLS OF HER PLANS

Famous Revolutionary En Route To America To Secure Intervention To Save Russia

Tokio, December 5.—"I am going to tell my friends, the Americans, what is actually going on in Russia."

Such is the simple announcement of her reason for making a winter journey across a wide stretch of Siberia, across the Pacific Ocean and the American continent by a woman who has reached her seventy-third year, and has spent nearly one-half of her long life in prison or in exile. This is Mme. Breshkovskaia, "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," who reached Tokio a few day ago on her way to San Francisco.

She has worked all her life for her Russian people, laboring in prison and out of for the freedom of her country and for justice for her fellow subjects of the Tsar, until the revolution she had helped bring about became the instrument of other despots and brought misery intensified to the land she loves. Now she is on her way, at the age of 73, to secure greater American aid for Russia.

Mme. Breshkoskaia will be at the Y.W.C.A. residence here until the sailing of her ship for America.

Twice Exiled

Recalling some of her many and varied experiences for The Japan Advertiser, Mme. Breshkovskaia said:

"I have twice been condemned to forced labor, exile and imprisonment; the first time for a period of twenty-two years. I was released in 1885 and went to America for 6 months. On my return I again actively associated myself in socialistic propaganda and founded the Social Revolutionary party. This led to my arrest again and my confinement for another 11 years.

Called By Kerensky

"At the outbreak of the revolution in Russia I was at a little town in the interior of Siberia. On March 4, 1917, I received a telegram from Kerensky calling me back to Russia and requesting the police to give me every assistance. I started out for Petrograd. A little way out at Atchinsk, where I was to take the train I was welcomed by a regiment of soldiers who asked me to spend a couple of days in their midst, and I did so. And so it was. Everywhere I went on my route, I was enthusiastically welcomed as an old revolutionist returning free to Russia.

"I again become active in propaganda work and distributed booklets and pamphlets wherever I went. In October, 1917, when the Bolsheviki came into power, I was obliged to hide. I was hidden in Petrograd for two months, and later in Moscow for six months, during which time I continued to write in the paper though the Bolsheviki were unable to trace me.

"Since then I have traveled a great deal, going from Moscow to Ufa, Samara, Nikolaevsk, and lately 6,000 versts to Vladivostok.

"The platform of the party I founded—the social revolutionary party—is that the land should be given to those who work it."

Opposed To Koltchak

Talking of the present Russian administration Mme. Breshkovskaia says that "The dictatorship of Admiral Koltchak is against all the principles we have been fighting for, and I believe there wil be another revolution in Russia, the people will never consent to a dictatorial rule. On my trip East through Siberia workmen came to see me and asked me what could be done.

"I do not believe that Avksentvieff has been conected with the Bolshev'ki in any way, as has been recently rumored. The rumor is a fabrication to explain his arrest. He was a loyal pardisan of the revolution.

"If no one intervenes in Russia, anarchy will continue for several years. Order will eventually come, but a great deal of harm will have been done. Germany will do all she can to control things, as in the time of the Tsar.

"I believe the Allies should intervene. They will be able to help re-establish a government when they understand what is going on. Nothing can be done in any way until we have a sound government and no assistance will be of any avail while anarchy prevails."

A 'Civil' Answer

Jones had not had his commission very long and was inclined to be a trifle patronising. A special "fad" of his was asking the men what they were in "civil life."

One day his eagle eye lighted on the face of a new recruit which seemed to be vaguely familiar to him. Strolling up to him in his most lordly manner, Second Lieutenant Jones put his usual question to the recruit:

"Haw, and what were you in civil life, my good man?"

Great was his confusion when he received the following innocent reply, amidst a howl of laughter from the rest of the company:

"Don't you remember me, sir? I was the proprietor of Smith's Universal Stores. You used to be one of my shop assistants."

German Prisoners Well Treated By British

A group of British "Tommies" and prisoners they have just captured resting back of the lines. Those of the prisoners who were wounded in the fight have been carefully attended by British medical men, and are waiting transportation to the rear. They apepar to be well satisfied with their new position.

'I'm From Iowa; Where Are You From?'

The American tourist of musical comedy conception is, perforce, off the boards, and will be till the end of the war, at least. It appears, however, that he has not been extinguished—merely diverted—and we have in his place the variety that Charles Davis, writing in The Metropolitan Magazine, calls the "stater." Like his predecessor the "stater" is harmless and well-meaning; nevertheless—well, here's what Mr. Davis says of him:

"From the first day of our arrival in Liverpool I think the real desire of every member of the mission of which I was a member was to see 'our boys' in France. Once there it was certainly not difficult to find them. In Havre we found them on the pier and on the streets and in camps and barracks.... I think what I liked best about them was that in a few months they had become so thoroughly an integral part of the great war machine of the Allies. The remark of the coster girl after she had watched line after line of our troops march by on their first parade through London, 'Smile, damn you, smile,' seems quite worthy of the place it now has among the sayings of the great. At a depot supply camp and on other rare occasions I saw a few of our troops smile at the enthusiastic greetings of the members of our mission, but for the most part I found them a serious and grim lot; and I certainly didn't blame them. If I had left my happy Brooklyn or Kansas City home, and was dividing my time between a bare, cheerless room in a French peasant's hut and lying on my stomach in a shellhole dodging German bullets, and a stout American should fly by in a luxurious limousine, wave a small silk American flag at me and shout, 'I'm from Iowa, where are you from?' I would not only not smile at him, but I'd shoot him.

"Why a man should so love his state above all else I don't know, but I found that many of the members of our mission always had to settle the state question first. Nothing could discourage these 'Staters.' In answer to their cheers of greeting, 'our boys' by the roadside, dusty and tired, would occasionally return the greeting with a nod or a salute, but more often, as far as I could observe, by a hard look; and I loved them for it. However, this coldness had no effect on the 'Staters.' At the very next stop at some small village, while some of the members, usually from the effete East or far West, would wander off to the nearest cafe for a drink of white wine, the 'Staters' would hurry away to find one of 'our boys' and tell him what state they were from. I remember one occasion in particular where we had gone to the outskirts of Paris to see the city's aircraft defenses. On one side of the field a great number of aeroplanes of all kinds had been drawn up in line, and far down the line one section was manned entirely by American aviators. We were very late and far behind our schedule, and the French captain who had us in charge was rushing us along at great speed. By the time we had reached the American escadrille we were out of breath, and the captain positively refused to allow us to stop to greet our men, who stood at salute, each before his own aeroplane. However, the 'Staters' were not to be denied, and as they passed each aviator they shouted only the one word, the name of their own state—'Nebraska!' 'Iowa!' 'Missouri!'"

Suggestion To Knitters

Do your Christmas stocking early.

Boarding House A-Talk-Racy

Talking to Germany is just like talking to the landlady in a boarding house. You can't make her stick to the point. Whenever you start to complain about something, she changes the subject.

Thus, when you demand the unconditional surrender of hot water she begins to talk about her honor.

When you demand that the roaches leave invaded territory she tells you that she has always wanted peace, but that she cannot give guarantees about the roaches because of the difficulty of reaching them by wireless.

When you demand an autonomous state of heat in the radiator she assures you that she has always been in favor of heat, and suggests that the facts be cleared by a neutral commission.

When she hands you the neck of the fowl, camouflaged with gravy, she assures you that she has never in her life committed an atrocity.

When you tell her that the mattress upon which you are sleeping is nothing more nor less than an "inhuman practice," she replies that there have never been any inhumane or illegal practices in her house, and furthermore, that instructions have been issued to discontinue them.

When you tell her that the roomers associated with you are noisy and disturb your peace of slumber, she tells you that a new system of government is about to be introduced, based upon universal suffering and a voice in the rice-tag.

When you inform her that there is a leak in the roof over your head, she proposes an armistice as the alternative for unconditional dampness.

Sometimes it seems that there is just about as much autocracy in boarding houses as there is in Prussia.

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Walt Whitman's Grand Refusal

By Ralph Block

Macaulay, speaking of Milton, said every genius had something hard at the bottom of his nature, a kind of concrete floor, perhaps, to keep the impacts of the spirit's adventures from penetrating too deeply. The artist's egoism in this sense is protective, a bar against too great seizure of interior riches from without. Few of them carry this hardness into the quality of their attitude. Nietzsche did, although his "Be hard!" was said in a voice of frenzy. Walt Whitman was hard in an entirely other sense. He fronted reality at every point calmly and invitingly. In the face of a national period that he described in terms of "the struggle, the traitor, the wily person in office, scrofulous wealth, the surfeit for prosperity, the demonism of greed, the hell of passion, the decay of faith, the long postponement, the fossil-like lethargy, the ceaseless need of revolutions, prophets, thunderstorms, deaths, new projections and invigorations of ideas and men"—in the face of this he was still impassioned by life without being passionate. He was new among poets, because reality at its most immediate point, was for him a thing for immersion and enjoyment. He enjoyed facts so much that he had to make tables of them for sufficient satisfaction. He was hard enough not to be afraid.

The Walt Whitman who is briefly disclosed in "The Letters of Anne Gilchrist and Walt Whitman," published by Doubleday, Page & Co., is likewise hard, but in a strange and yet inviting sense. The letters are chiefly those of an Englishwoman of literary gifts, a minor figure in the feminist vanguard, who learned of Whitman through William Rossetti's English "selection" of his poems. She was already a mature woman when the poems came into her hands, and after writing an article in defense of him against the shrill Victorian voices that feared so much human revelation, she began a correspondence that lasted until her death, fifteen years latter.

Mrs. Gilchrist loved Walt Whitman passionately. Her early letters are filled with an impetuous worship of the man who was able to call to her so powerfully across the intervening sea. While the letters are chiefly her own, a few of Whitman's are interspersed, and it is clear that the feeling he returned to her was in no degree reciprocal. The letters he wrote to her and her own reaction to them both illuminate his reluctance to engage in so violent and complete a deliverance of his essential self as a love affair with her would have to become. It was as if he feared the surrender of the inner citadel to any power so avid of the color of his soul, so absorbing of his quality. The editor of the volume, Thomas B. Harned, who was one of Whitman's literary executors, says that the poet's affections were otherwhere engaged. Yet his approach to Mrs. Gilchrist is so sensitive and delicate, so careful of her feelings without yielding his own, that there comes out of this volume a sense of conscious discrimination against the tremendous fact of personal passion itself.

If he was hard, with a kind of interior hardness, he did not make any formula about his feeling for her. He characterized it with the richness and variety of which only such a poet was capable when he said of her to Horace Traubel: "I have that sort of feeling about her which cannot easily be spoken of . . . . love (strong, personal love, too), reverence, respect—you see, it won't go into words: all the words are 'weak and formal.'" And later, "Rossetti mentions Mrs. Gilchrist. Well, he had a right to—almost as much right as I had: a sort of brother's right: she was his friend, he was more than my friend. I feel like Hamlet when he said forty thousand brothers could not feel what he felt for Ophelia."

He may have been afraid to take from her; he did not fear to give.

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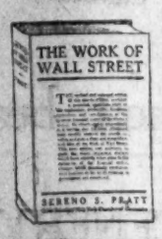

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NEW YORKERS WON GLORY IN BIG DRIVE

Upton Division In Continuous Action On Vesle And In Argonne For 63 Days

By Charles H. Grasty

Paris, October 30.—New York City will be particularly interested in details brought to Paris by officers of the 77th (Upton) Division who have recently come out of Argonne after obtaining a few hours' leave in Paris. On October 16 the 106th Regiment received orders to take Hill 182 and St. Juvin, which if commanded, about four kilometers distant from Grand Pre.

Company H went up hill and captured 375 German prisoners, including two Majors. The Captain of this unit, with ten of his men, advanced under fire, drove off 150 Germans many of whom were killed or captured. The only trouble was that the Captain did not have men enough to act as guards for the prisoners. The Captain was recommended for citation and promotion by his Colonel as a result of the day's work. Men from six different divisions were caught in that day's showing of German disorganisation.

The 77th Division has made a record of having been in continuous action along the Vesle and in the Argonne sixty-seven days, except four days, about half of which was spent in traveling from the one sector to the other. The losses have been made up largely by Southerners and Westerners, and the division is in fine condition, considering its continuous and active service.

The 77th went from the Vesle to the Aisne in twenty-eight hours through mud literally knee deep. In the Argonne the men have been fighting in tough country, covered with dense underbrush, carefully plotted by the Germans with wire and paths, the latter full of concealed machine-guns. Within five yards of a machine-gun, hid in the foliage, an American colonel found eight of his men lying dead.

The Germans are unexcelled in concealing and handling these small machine-guns. Three company commanders of the 305th Regiment were killed in one day. Eight signalmen were killed in fifteen minutes crossing the River Aire. In one place eight dead food carriers were counted.

Of men cited for the D. S. C. one was born in Austria, another in Germany, and a third is a New York Chinaman named Sing Kee.

"Cooties" are almost worse than the Germans in the Argonne.

"Sometimes we read newspapers and sometimes we read our undershirts," said one young officer.

All these things emphasise the spirit and fighting qualities of this New York division. Men from the East Side, from Fifth Avenue and Central Park West are working shoulder to shoulder with dauntless courage and never-failing cheerfulness.

One mustn't leave out mention of a little pants cutter from the East Side who has made a wonderful record as a runner, laughing shells and bullets to scorn and seeming to bear a charmed life. He is to get the D. S. C.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

IF HE CAN STAND THE MANAGER'S PIPE HE'S A BEAR- IT HAS SENT THREE GUYS TO THE MOUNTAINS ALREADY
CLICK CLACK TAP-TAP CLICK
BANG! BANG!!
HELLO!! WHO? WHO? WHAT!!
BR-R-R-R-R-R-R
R-R-R
INDOOR SPORT-
WATCHING AN OPERATOR TAKE A TEST AT THE DISPATCHER'S OFFICE FOR A JOB AS TELEGRAPHER —

Hun Plots Stir The Argentine

The Argentine Republic has become strongly pro-Ally, according to the Buenos Ayres correspondent of The Times of London, but the Germans work there most industriously in subterranean fashion, with two objects in view: First, building up their commercial stocks and preparing for after-the-war trade despite the black list; and, second, inciting strikes and interfering with communications. The Times correspondent says:

"When brought into contact with the everyday life of Buenos Ayres, it is difficult to believe that one is breathing a neutral atmosphere. Allied flags are everywhere; practically the entire press rejoices with open enthusiasm at the news of the Allied victory, and July 14 was marked by a gigantic procession, which passed along profusely beflagged streets, and which occupied more than half an hour in passing a given point. Today there are Argentine girls in the streets of this capital selling flowers for the benefit of the Allied wounded. It is, I believe, one of the first experiments in the science of 'flag days,' but it may be taken for granted that it will not be the last.

"When the news first arrived here of the dramatic turn of fortune on the Marne and the rolling back of the Hun forces I was walking down the Calle Florida, the principal street of Buenos Ayres. Newspaper boys were shouting the latest developments with enthusiasm, and at a corner of a street the events were being chalked up on a large blackboard. It might have been a victory for the Argentine cause. As a matter of fact, every Argentino in that crowded street—and with sufficiently good reason—was convinced on that point. They clapped each other on the back, and waved their hats, and on every side were faces that were quite honestly radiant.

"It was only one of innumerable episodes of the kind. In Buenos Ayres, at all events, it is difficult to realise that one is in the midst of a people who are officially neutral. This applies, at all events, to the ethics of ordinary life and to the surface of the public existence. But the German is here. At odd spots his traces are discernible ever above ground. His principal club, burned and gutted by a justly indignant crowd, has been rebuilt; here and there, but rare, you may catch cautiously spoken phrases in German, and at three or four street corners are the sellers of the German newspapers, who drawl out—one imagines shamefacedly—the words 'Tageblatt' and 'La Union.' They are plain featured gentry, of the type that is usually associated with the caricatures of the German race. So much so that one wonders why their employers, arch experts in the art of propaganda, have not chosen representatives of a more sympathetic exterior. Nevertheless, they are heroic in a sordid fashion. For they suffer from a marked lack of popularity, and their voices persist with a fatigued sound. Nevertheless, they are there, and they are to be reckoned with in the life of Buenos Ayres.

"In Buenos Ayres—whatever may be the case in some of the outer provinces—there is very little more than this that meets the eye of the casual stroller through the streets. Nevertheless, the German is here in his thousands. He is working like a mole, and his energy is none the less great for being subterranean. His policy has two main ends—to obtain by hook or by crook those goods which the operation of the black list is supposed to bar from his doors, and to destroy the internal communications of the country in the hope that the supplies of meat and grain may be prevented from leaving the Argentine shores and thus fail to reach the depots of the Allies in France.

"In the former endeavor it is necessary for the German to employ a certain number of neutral agents, the goods passing from one hand to another until it is reasonable to suppose that their tracks have been lost by those bona fide British and neutral firms to whom the goods were consigned in the first instance. That the attempts have been fairly successful is attested by the regrettable fact that many of the German warehouses that in theory should be empty are only too amply stocked with the goods that enable them to continue their businesses in being. Against this it must be said that the net is being drawn tighter, and that the difficulties in smuggling goods through its meshes are steadily increasing.

"In the latter attempt the advantages up to a certain point have naturally lain with the Germans, since by the outlay of a certain amount of money it is sufficiently easy to stir up strife and strike in any part of the world, providing the methods of the agitators be unscrupulous enough. Here in the progressive republics of South America the strike was a weapon which the Germans found ready to their hand, since the labor conditions in the large towns have much in common with those in many parts of Europe. It is not to be denied that much inconvenience and loss has been incurred by this means. Nevertheless, the general result is not to be compared with the calamity which might have been brought about had the sentiments of the Argentine people been less benevolently neutral. As it is, the authorities are now awakening to the fact that this engineering of strikes with the idea of damaging British communications is a process which cannot be attempted without the gravest danger to the general prosperity of Argentina."

Shanghai College Note

Dr. H. H. Meyer, Editorial Secretary of the Board of Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. J. D. Gilliam of Dubois, Iowa, visited the College last week. Dr. Meyer addressed the students at chapel. Dr. H. H. Meyer and Rev. J. D. Gilliam are members of the Centenary Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

* * *

Work was begun in the new gymnasium last week with the setting-up exercises, indoor baseball, etc. The setting-up exercises are given to different classes at various hours through the day, thus utilising the gymnasium all the time. The new building will be opened for inspection on January 11 next in connection with the mid-winter exercises for which invitations will soon be sent out. The formal dedication of the gymnasium will be held over until the arrival of the donor, Col. Edward H. Haskell, of Boston, Mass.

* * *

Professor and Mrs. Bartlett of Rangoon Baptist College, Rangoon, Burma, have been visiting the institution during the past week.

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10,000 Oliver Typewriters
have been bought by H. B. M. Government for military purposes
Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road.

Be up-to-date and when Cooking
DO IT ELECTRICALLY
BECAUSE It is the Cheapest method.
„ „ Cleanest „
„ „ Easiest „
„ „ Coolest „
Food cooked by Electricity tastes better than that cooked by any other method.
A special low price per unit is charged for cooking. Cookers may be hired at Tls. 0.50 per month.
MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 14, 1918.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate.
@ 5/1=Tls. 3.93
@ exch. 72.9=Mex. $5.40
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate.
@ 121=Tls. $2.64
@ 72.9=Mex. $113.36
Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.6
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 262
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1820
Native Interest ..... Tls. .11

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 48⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex. Paris on London ... Fr. 25.98½
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. G.$4.76½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 5/1
London ..... Demand 5/1⅛
India ..... T.T. 338½
Paris ..... T.T. 661
Paris ..... Demand 664
New York ..... T.T. 121
New York ..... Demand 121½
Hongkong ..... T.T. 66
Japan ..... T.T. 43⅛
Batavia ..... T.T. 287½
Singapore ..... T.T. 46½

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 5/2
London .... 4 m/s. Cdts. 5/3½
London .... 4 m/s. Docy. 5/3⅛
London .... 6 m/s. Cdts. 5/4
London .... 6 m/s. Docy. 5/4⅛
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 692
New York .... o/d Docy. 122½
New York .. 4 m/s. Docy. 125½

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 1,160 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $11.75

Customs House Exchange Rates For December

Hk. Tls. 3.52 @ 5/11		£1
„ 1 @ 1.50		Mex. $1.50
„ 1 @ 663		Francs 7.39
„ 0.74 @ 121½		Gold $1
„ 1 @ 43⅞		Yen 2.54
„ 1 @ 15		Rupess 4.26
„ 1 @ —		Roubles —

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

Bankers:
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Acounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr Esq.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidental Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ... $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.80
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Account and Dollar Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1918.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus .....U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .....U.S. $1,713,000
H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
38 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore,
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 450,000

HEAD OFFICE 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH
Manager.

26 The Bund.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £11,832,283)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,068,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondeents at the principal placies in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir Nationall d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin
Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	London	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dalny	Mukden	Singapore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kalyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRNANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars acording to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 21st, 1915.

Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
60 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Hanager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

THE EXCHANGE BANK OF CHINA

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000
Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description Transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a Specialty. We issue Demand Draft, T/T, Letters of Credit Buying and Selling Specie, Etc., Etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills Discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

YOA YU,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1 French Bund, Shanghai.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ...	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen	Newchwang	Vladivostock
(Dalny)		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.
L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
N. 1 Kiukiang Road.

Capital ..... Yen 80,000,000
Reserves ..... Yen 4,650,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Important places in Japan
London, New York, San Francisco Se ttle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
Central 2318 Manager.
Central 2350 General Office.
Central 2356 General Office.
Central 4668 Compradore.
Central 4621 Night only.

中華銀行
CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1918.
Head office: Tientsin
Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsinkiangpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London, International Banking Corporation.
New York, International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.
Tokio, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
8.441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Capital $541,000.00
Reserve Fund $11,000.00
Deposits (June 30, 1918) $2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address:
"COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Saving Banks.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid).....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Ast. Manager.

MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) .....Yen 20,000,000
Reserve .....Yen 13,950,000

Head office: Tokio, Japan.

President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Kukagawa (Tokio), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York.
The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

I. KENJOH, Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
O. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Business and Official Notices

THE TIENTSIN PUKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Notification No. 284.

INVITATION OF TENDERS (218/1)

Tenders which will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 11th day of February, 1919, are hereby invited for the supply of 17,000 feet Wrought Iron or Steel Pipe with screwed sleeve joints, 8 pieces Wrought Iron or Steel T Pieces and 8 pieces Wrought Iron or Steel Right Angle Bends. Tender forms attached with full particulars may be obtained free of charge on application to the Tientsin Pukow Railway Administration, Tientsin-Hopei.

S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, December 6th, 1918.

20410

NOTICE

The public is hereby notified that the following three Native Orders:

1. No. 15,529 issued by the Yoong Yue Bank (永餘莊) in the sum of Tls. 1,500 due on the 15th day of the 11th moon this year.

2. No. 8,629 issued by the Ching Ziang Bank (慶祥莊) in the sum of Tls. 1,500 due on the 15th day of the 11th moon this year.

3. No. 13,500 issued by the Heng Shing Bank (恒興莊) in the sum of Tls. 2,000 due on the 15th day of the 11th moon this year; are at present believed to be in circulation, the said Native Orders having been issued by the said banks on the strength of cheques stolen from the undersigned Dong Foh Chong Hong (同福昌提莊) said cheques having been unlawfully and without authority, by some unknown person, stamped with the chop of the undersigned hong.

The public is hereby warned against accepting or in any way dealing with the above mentioned Native Orders as they will not be recognised.

DONG FOH CHONG HONG
(同福昌提莊)

Dated December 12, 1918,
Shanghai.

20467

Culty Dairy Company, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Culty Dairy Co., Ld., will be held at the Offices of the Agents, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., No. 1 The Bund (First Floor) on Monday, 23rd, December, 1918 at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to 23rd December, both days inclusive.

J. P. BISSET AND Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

20450

Chen Chan Tai & Co.

All kinds of new skins and furs have now arrived from their noted places of produce: sable, ermine, otter, beaver, mink, musquash, tiger, leopard, wolf, raccoon, cat (black all over), and naturally black, white, red, and yellow fox skins, etc., all of superior quality and good for gentlemen's and ladies' garments, collars, muffs, etc. Gray, black and white goatskin rugs in large sizes. Our furs are *superior* and *moderate in price*.

No. 133, Honan Road, Shanghai.
Telephone No. 2933.

19732

TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.

Prof. I. K. SETO,
Tel. N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Rd.

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. North 2961

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine, Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases, Confinements, Surgery, Skin Diseases.

Now is the Moment!

If you want to buy a first class nicely situated dwelling house in

TSINGTAO

Please apply to

J. TH. MONCHEN,
TSINGTAO.

P. O. Box 115 20380

Massage and Swedish Treatments

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20297

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It takes time and money to become properly entrenched. Our experience cost us tens of thousands of taels. We invite you to appoint us as your sole Buying Agents in Szechwan Province. Join us whilst we are still young and ever growing stronger.

For particulars write to

WIDLER & CO.

Chungking, West China.
Born 1915—Still Existing.

CONSERVATOIRE graduate vocalist has a few vacancies for pupils. The latest scientific method used. Apply in person to P. 372 Nanking Road, Opp. Lloyd Road.

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Miss. A. Gauhman

20 Nanking Road,
Time 9-12 : 2-6
Tel. 1916.

17387

T. Ichiki & Co.

Phone North 2631.

Dealer in
Musical Instruments and Music.
Y. 36, North Szechuen Road.

CARPETS

Come and see us before buying elsewhere. Our prices are the lowest, our goods are the best.

TIENTSIN CARPETS AND RUGS
Sheep or Camel Hair

Made to order from customers' designs.

HWA YENG FACTORY
127 Peking Road

UNION CHURCH

Thursday, 19th December
at 8.45 p.m.

THE

MESSIAH (Handel)

(Parts 1 and 2)

Soloists.—
MRS. W. J. ISENMAN
MRS. G. F. ASHLEY
MR. A. J. CARSON
MR. W. J. HAYNES

Leader of Orchestra.—
MISS MACLEOD

At the organ.—
MR. J. WADDELL

Chorus and Orchestra of 75

Conductor.—
MR. R. C. YOUNG

Collection on behalf of the Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund.

20485

B.W.W.A.

A general meeting of all workers, subscribers and friends of the Association will be held at 4.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20
at the office of
Messrs. Maitland & Co., Ltd.
33 Szechuen Road
Mr. Stephen will take the Chair
Enrolment of Members
Distribution of B.W.W.A. Badges. Tea.
Address illustrated by Lantern Slides; "The Czecho-Slovaks, Saviours of the Eastern Front."

20448

Yui Hwa Mineral Supply Company

P.3 Nanking Road

Exporters of
TUNGSTEN AND OTHER ORES

at Moderate Price.

20430

Calculator Machines for Sale

A time-and-money-saving machine which adds, subtracts, multiples and divides. Sold for the small sum of Tls. 15.00 only.

APPLY TO THE
Continental Import & Export Company
8 MUSEUM ROAD.

18867

COAL

Our prices for December have been reduced:—

Best House Coal No. 1 per ton			$26
" " " " 2	"		24
" " " " 3	"		22
" Kitchen " " 1	"		23
" " " " 2	"		21
Hongay Anthracite, " 1	"		33
" " " 2	"		31
Honan " " 1	"		29
" " " 2	"		28

Weight, Quality and Prompt Delivery Guaranteed.

Phone, Central 3255.

Order books on application.

THE EASTERN SYNDICATE
128A Szechuen Road.

19927

Holy Trinity Cathedral

ROLL OF HONOUR.

"Their name liveth for evermore."

A Committee is preparing a list for the Cathedral Roll of Honour. The intention of the Committee is to permanently record the names of those connected with Shanghai who have given their lives in the War. It is desirable that the names of those who lived up-country or in the smaller Ports, where possibly no memorial is contemplated, should not be overlooked.

The Roll will be read at the Memorial Service to be held in the Cathedral on December 29th, 1918.

To assist the Committee in obtaining a complete list, all those who wish names of relatives and friends to be included are asked to communicate with

The Hon. Secretary,
Cathedral War Memorial,
Church House,
21, Kiukiang Road

20434

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wosang left Hongkong for Swatow and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Foochow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Heinchi left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Esang left Hongkong for Swatow and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima Maru with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and may be expected to arrive today.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Saishu Maru with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Sulyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kweilee will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru with mails will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and may be expected to arrive next Wednesday.

Siccawei Weather Report

13.—Mist and drizzle at Shanghai and in the Yangtze Valley. The barometers have rapidly fallen in the central districts when a depression progressing with a great velocity across Hunan, Kiangsi and Kiangsu approaches to the mouth of the Yangtze.

14.—Fine weather. The depression has reached the Yellow sea. Barometer rising with NW breezes.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco
Siberia Maru ..... Nov. 17
China ..... Nov. 24
Tenyo Maru ..... Nov. 30
Colombia ..... Dec. 7
Tamaha ..... Dec. 9

For Seattle
Suwa Maru ..... Nov. 29

For Tacoma
Andes Maru ..... Nov. 9
Justin ..... Nov. 8
Grayson ..... Nov. 26
Africa Maru ..... Dec. 5

For Vancouver
Stanley Dollar ..... Nov. 14
Harold Dollar ..... Nov. 17
Madras ..... Dec. 1

For London, etc.
Shidzuoka Maru ..... Nov. 15
Aki Maru ..... Nov. 22

For Liverpool
Stentor ..... Dec. 13

For Marseilles:
Shinfuku Maru ..... Nov. 24
Taisoku Maru ..... Dec. 10
Itsukushima Maru ..... Dec. 14

For Bombay
Hejaz ..... Dec. 7
Dunera ..... Dec. 8

For Saigon
C. of Portland ..... Dec. 12

For Java Ports
Tjikini ..... Dec. 12
Tjimanoek ..... Dec. 12

Classified Advertisements

SITUATIONS WANTED

A young lady would like a position as a lady's travelling companion (to the States, no objection); return expenses self paid. Apply to Box 400, THE CHINA PRESS.

20497 D-15

STENO-TYPIST is open for engagement after office hours. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 383, THE CHINA PRESS.

20453

YOUNG CHINESE (American born) wants position as interpreter, travelling salesman, shipping clerk, or general office assistant; moderate salary. Apply to Box 393, THE CHINA PRESS.

20482 D-17

A YOUNG LADY would like a position as typist; has a knowledge of stenography and cabling. (Outports.) Apply to Box 394, THE CHINA PRESS.

20484 D 17

POSITION WANTED by a Korean; is a good cook, many years in America. Apply to Box 382, THE CHINA PRESS.

20452 D. 19

BOOKKEEPER, 23 years' experience, also had charge of shipping, insurance, import, export and correspondence, seeks position; outport preferred. Excellent references. Apply to Box 357, THE CHINA PRESS.

20401 D.15

NOTICE

Lost Bills of Lading, Nos. 31 and 96, calling for 2 cases of stationery and 5 packages earthernware respectively, ex s.s. Glengyle. The public are hereby notified not to negotiate same, as they have been declared null and void.

THE WING ON Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.

20461

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij tot Mijn,-Bosch-en Landbouw-Exploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

As the alteration of our Statutes in accordance with the Resolutions passed at our last General Meeting has been sanctioned by the Government of the Netherlands Indies, the New Companies have now to be registered here and it is anticipated that the scrip will be ready early in January. These Companies will be registered as The Shanghai Loan and Investment Company, Limited, and The Shanghai Exploration and Development Company, Limited.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to 31st December, both days inclusive, and the scrip in the New Companies will be issued to those Shareholders on the Register on that date in accordance with the Resolutions.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

Shanghai, 22nd November, 1918.

20226

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, a good, honest, reliable boy, Northerner preferred. Good wages if suitable. Apply to Box 398, THE CHINA PRESS.

20495 D-17

WANTED for outport, experienced Chinese stenographer and typist. Liberal salary. Apply to Box 395, THE CHINA PRESS.

20489 D-17

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED, tiffin and dinner, preferably near the Bund, in exchange for Russian lessons, by experienced lady teacher, speaking French and English. Apply to Box 402, THE CHINA PRESS.

20500 D-17

HOUSEBOAT for hire in first-class condition. Four spring bunks, fully equipped for immediate use. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 403, THE CHINA PRESS.

20519 D. 1[illegible]

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED HOUSE to let near French Park, six rooms, garden and tennis, from January 15th, at Tls. 150 per month. Apply to Box 401, THE CHINA PRESS.

20498 D-17

HOUSE to let, No. 25 Rue Corneille, near the French Park, six rooms, garden and tennis, from February 1st. Raven Trust Co., Ltd., 15 Nanking Road.

20498 D-17

TO LET, from February first, a flat, fully-furnished, on Bund, also another house on Avenue Joffre from same date. Both for one year or longer. For particulars apply to Box 405, THE CHINA PRESS.

20536 D. 17

WANTED, party to take over lease on very comfortable houses, recently completed, with modern sanitary arrangements; located near the French Park. Also furniture and fixtures newly made and not in use three months. Owner leaving city. Apply to Box 389, THE CHINA PRESS.

20460 D 19

TO LET, 8 Tsong Chow Road, adjoining Burlington Hotel, six-roomed residence, modern bath, rent Taels 60. Open for inspection. For further particulars, apply to J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

20391

TO LET, one large unfurnished room for residence or office: steam heat, private modern bath, hardwood floor. Apply 51 Szechuen Road.

20315

TRANSLATIONS

English and Chinese translations of agreements, letters, legal documents, advertisements, articles and commercial documents and literature undertaken by translator experienced in consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work. Accuracy ensured and confidence respected. Please apply care of Chang Nieh-tun, 1 Museum Road or P. D. 159, Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE TOMORROW

"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"
"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

EPOCH 2. *"Treasure of Monte Cristo"*

This week we see how Dante obtaines his millions and also the wonderful scenes in the dungeons of Chateau D'If, and his meeting with Abbe Paris.

DO YOU WANT TO SEE A GOOD STORY?

WELL—SEE THIS PICTURE AND

if you are in any doubt, ask the hundreds who flocked last week to the Apollo to see this masterpiece

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE

"MARBLE HEART"

Another peach of a picture from the Triangle Fun Factory. Plenty of good fun all the way.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL. BOOK AT ROBINSONS.

TONIGHT 9.15
WILLIAM FARNUM
IN
"THE GILDED FOOL"

MATINEE TODAY, 3 p.m.
"WHO IS NO 1?"
Episode 7 "Hearts in Torment"
Episode 8 "Walls of Gas"

THURSDAY NEXT
A GREAT TRIANGLE FINE ARTS PICTURE
"THE MICROSCOPIC MYSTERY"
You will see some fun with the three quacks in a country town and also a detective story of the very highest order. A real good picture

Olympic Theatre

PROGRAMME
FOR
December 15th and 16th
AND
Matinee Today at 3.15 p.m.
SHOWING
The Great Historical Biographical Film

"THE LIFE OF LORD KITCHENER"
IN SEVEN PARTS

PRICES OF ADMISSION
Box Seat $2.00, Dress Circle $1.50, Stalls $1.00.

Victoria Theatre

PROGRAMME
FOR
December 15th and 16th

"Holiday Resorts in Italy"
(INTERESTING)

"The Gold Queen"
IN FOUR PARTS

"THE SMALL TOWN ACT"
COMEDY

"THE PHONE MEESSAGE"
DRAMA

"WHEN CUPID TOOK IN WASHING"
COMEDY

ISIS THEATRE

Today's Programme
MATINEE AND TONIGHT
"THE RED ACE"
5th and 6th Episodes
AND SEVERAL COMEDIES

Programme for Monday
THE TWO FINAL EPISODES
14th and 15th
"PEG O' THE RING"
and
1st and 2nd Episodes
"WHO IS NO 1?"

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec.	—	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Dec.	23	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Dec.	27	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec.	28	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
Dec.	29	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	8	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	11	Tacoma, etc.	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan.	13	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	15	Vancouver	Key West	Br.	C.P.R.
Jan.	19	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Jan.	25	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
Jan.	31	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Jan.	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	1	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	9	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	11	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Mar.	8	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Dec.	17	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Saishu Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec.	18	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec.	21	—	Kobe	Tamba Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec.	21	—	Kobe	Kamakura Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec.	21	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec.	24	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec.	25	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec.	26	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec.	27	—	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.
Dec.	28	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Dec.	—	—	London, etc.	Altai Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Dec.	15	—	Liverpool, etc.	Kasa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec.	15	—	Calcutta, etc.	Nizam	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec.		—	Marseilles, etc.	Ganges Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Dec.	26	—	London, etc.	Yokohama Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Dec.	15	—	Hongkong	Mexico Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Dec.	16	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Dec.	16	4.30	Ningpo	Hain Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S. Co.
Dec.	16	—	Hongkong & Singapore	Key West	Br. C.P.R.
Dec.	17	4.30	Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	17	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Singan	Br. B. & S.
Dec.	17	—	Foochow	Hainming	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	17	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Tamsui	Chi. B. & S.
Dec.	18	D.L.	Amoy & Swatow	Hoihow	Br. B. & S.
Dec.	19	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
Dec.	22	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Dec.	24	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Dec.	24	—	Hongkong & Manila	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Dec.	17	—	Chefoo	Feiching	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	17	D.L.	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
Dec.	17	9.00*	Tsingtao	Toko Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Dec.	27	10.00*	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Dec.	20	noon	Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Dec.	27	4.30	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Dec.	15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Dec.	16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec.	16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec.	17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Dec.	17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Dec.	18	M.N.	Hankow, etc	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Dec.	18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Dec.	19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec.	20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec.	20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Dec.	21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Dec.	24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec.	14	— Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	14	— Hankow	Meifoo	Am.	Socony.
Dec.	14	— Hankow	Klangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	14	— Hankow	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Dec.	14	— Hankow	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec.	14	— Hongkong	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	14	— Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dut.	H-C.T. Co.
Dec.	14	—	Key West	Br.	
Dec.	14	— Chefoo	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	14	— Japan	Mexico Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Dec.	14	— Japan	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec. 14	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 14	8.00* Swatow and Hongkong	Kaifong	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 14	D.L. Swatow, H'kong & C'ton	Taisang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec. 14	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec. 14	M.N. Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 14	11.00* Tsingtao	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 14	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 14	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Klangyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Dec. 14	— Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Klangfoo**, Captain J. M. Johannesser, will leave on **Sunday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Luenho**, tons 2,868, Capt. Jackson, will leave on **Monday, December 16**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tachang Maru**, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, December 16**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha**, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Klangyu**, Captain Wm. Phillip, will leave on **Monday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tafoo Maru**, Captain S. Hosakawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday, December 17**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha**, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo**, tons 2,671, Captain Gray, will leave on **Tuesday, December 17**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, December 17**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Nanyang Maru**, Captain K. Takesita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Wednesday, December 18**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha**, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Wednesday, December 18**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents Telephone No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Kutwo**, tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will leave on **Thursday, December 19**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tuckwo**, tons 3,770, Capt. Campbell, will leave on **Friday, December 20**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, December 20**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Packard, will leave on **Saturday, December 21**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Farizar, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, December 24**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The Str., **Mexico Maru**, Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on Sunday, December 15, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.**

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Monday, December 16, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Singan**, Captain W. McDonald, will leave on **Tuesday, December 17**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents Telephone No. 77.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hsinming**, Captain H. MacKerlon, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tamsui**, Captain J. S. DeWolf, will leave on **Tuesday, December 17**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hoihow**, Captain F. M. Dillon, will leave on **Wednesday, December 18**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents Telephone No. 77.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, December 19**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, December 22**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. **Koboku Maru**, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Monday, December 23**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Telephone No. Central 4234 and 4235.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang**, Captain G. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, December 24, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO.—The Str. **Feiching**, Captain A. B. Baines, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien**, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, December 17**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

MARSEILLES.—The Str. **Ganges Maru**, Captain S. Arai, will be despatcehd from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on during **December**. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty. For Freight & passage please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 & 4235.**

LONDON.—The Steamer **Altai Maru**, Captain T. Fuchigami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf during **December**. The steam-launch conveying passenegr on board will leave the Customs jetty. For Freight and passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 & 4235.**

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI or MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The **Osaka Shosen Kaisha's** Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched on **Saturday, Jan. 11.** Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Telephone No. Central 4234 and 4235.**

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengkiang.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailing every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate, Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailing every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For Ningpo.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House) or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77.
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

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"ECUADOR" VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong and Manila	
S.S. Venezuela	Jan. 3	S.S. Ecuador	Jan. 11
S.S. Ecuador	Feb. 1	S.S. Colombia	Feb. 8

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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"COLUSA" ....16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta		For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu	
S.S. Colusa	Mar. 12	S.S. Colusa	Jan. 3

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore and Port Said.		leave	arr.
ALTAI MARU ....(15,000 tons)	Capt. T. Fuchigami,	During	Dec.
FOR MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore)			
GANGES MARU ..(8,400 tons)	Capt. J. Ichikawa,	During	Dec.
FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama. In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.		arr.	leave.
ARABIA MARU ...(18,000 tons)	Capt. I. Hamada,	Jan. 10	Jan. 11
FOR HONGKONG			
MEXICO MARU ...(12,000 tons)	Capt. K. Komiya,	Dec. 13	Dec. 15
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao and Dairen).			
KEELUNG MARU (3,500 tons)	Capt. Y. Fukami,	Dec. 25	Dec. 27
FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).			
KOHOKU MARU...(5,200 tons)	Capt. S. Ohba,	Dec. 21	Dec. 23

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to.—

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

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OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

TO CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE
via VANCOUVER
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway
SHILING FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama		For Hongkong and Singapore	
Monteagle*	Dec. 28	Key West†	Dec. 16
Key West†	Jan. 15		
Empress of Japan	Jan. 25		

*Monteagle calls at Moji
†Key West. Cargo only.

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES SOLD.
At daily rates of exchange. Can be cashed in any city in America.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through Bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to
L. P. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SHINYO MARU	For San Francisco	December 23
KOREA MARU	For San Francisco	January 19
SIBERIA MARU	For San Francisco	January 31
TENYO MARU	For San Francisco	February 11
SHINYO MARU	For San Francisco	March 8

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the Purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager.*
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
'Phone Central 3229 (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "NANKING"	JAN.	12th
S.S. "CHINA"	FEB.	9th

*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	DEC.	24th
S.S. "CHINA"	JAN.	22nd

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates etc., apply to
F. C. CHARMAN.
Acting Agent.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773

"Sooner or later" is a smooth sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

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(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and England:

	Tons		
YOKOHAMA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. K. Okamoto,	Dec. 26
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shioya,	Jan. 20

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Dec. 22
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	Dec. 29

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

SAISHA MARU	4,000	Capt. Y. Kawashima,	Dec. 17
YAMASHIRO MARU ...	7,000	Capt. Nakajima,	Dec. 24
CHIOUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. H. Taniguchi,	Dec. 26

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKESHIMA MARU ...	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Dec. 18
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kawai,	Dec. 21
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Dec. 25
KUMANO MARU	19,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Dec. 28

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Dec. 26

FOR JAPAN

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shioya,	Dec. 21
KAMAKURA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. K. Nishijima,	Dec. 21

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tozawa,	March. 5

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. J. Teranaka,	Jan. 25

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Dec. 31
NOKKO MARU	10,000	———	January
KITANO MARU	16,000	———	Feb. —

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokahama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homewrd voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Ex Pass 5.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
1645	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2200	1980	1080
1925	635	...	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
1931	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
1940	650	...	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
...	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	...	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line			Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	2115	—	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	— 624	1612
725	2125	—	...	arr.	Tientsin Central	dep.	— 615	1602
745	2141	—	2.71	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	— 601	1547
1133	124	—	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	— 139	1221
1457	449	—	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	— 2137	936
1801	752	—	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	— 1746	640
7.	:	—	220		:		— :	8.
800	815	—	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	— 1726	1812
1039	1051	—	266	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	— 1453	1542
1300	1318	—	318	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	— 1152	1311
1315	1335	—	318	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	— 1142	1256
1556	1617	—	377	dep.	Lincheng	dep.	— 846	1032
1816	1835	—	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	— 620	810
9.	:	—	420		:		— :	10.
630	185	—	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	— 545	2007
1146	2325	—	523	arr.	Pengpu	dep.	— 050	1443
1200	2346	—	523	dep.	Pengpu	arr.	— 030	1432
1657	412	—	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	— 2013	928
1848	600	—	681	arr.	Pukow	dep.	— 1830	728

Fast 6.				Shanghai-Nanking Line				Fast 5.
720		. .	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	. .	1626
1420		. .	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	. .	910

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
900	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1022	1450	2250	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	028	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November, 1918.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

COMPLETE LIST OF JAPAN'S DELEGATES TO PEACE CONFERENCE

Several Secretaries Of Foreign Office, Army, Navy, Law And Business Representatives

CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY

Messrs. Kondo, Kukai And Kita All Men Of Striking Experience And Personality

Tokio, Dec. 5.—The complete list of the Japanese delegates to be present at the forthcoming peace conference, excepting Marquis Saionji who will sail later, was published by the official gazette December 4. The announcement, however, was not made in a form of official appointment of the peace delegation, and those who are to sail on board the Tenyo Maru on December 10 are simply ordered to proceed to Europe on official business. Following are the list of members of Baron Makino's party: Baron Makino, member of the Diplomatic Advistory Council; Messrs. Yosuke Matsuoka, Saburi, Shigeru Yoshida, Eiichi Kimura, Arita and Shigemitsu, all secretaries of the Foreign Office; Lieutenant-General Takeji Nara, Lieutenant-Colonel Ninomiya; Lieutenant-Colonel Hata; Captain Fujioka; Vice-Admiral Takeshita; Mr. Yamakawa, Councillor of the Navy Office; Captain Nomura, Captain Yamamoto; Dr. Sakutaro Tachi, Professor on international law in the Tokio Imperial University; Baron Rempei Kondo, President of Nippon Yusen Kaisha; Mr. Eigo Fukai, Director of Bank of Japan; Mr Kikusaburo Fukui, Managing-Director of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Mr. Matazo Kita, Managing-Director of Nippon Cotton Company.

Delegates' Personalities

The selection of the Japanese business delegates to be present at the peace conference, which was officially announced yesterday, was received by the public with great satisfaction. All of the four delegates are the best and the ablest of the business section they represent, the vernacular papers unanimously declaring that their mission would prove as successful as that of the diplomatic, military and naval representatives.

Baron Rempei Kondo, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the greatest steamship company of the Empire, is one of the leading businessmen in this country, representing interests of many other flourishing firms. He is President of the Nisshin Steamship Company and Director of the Kirin Beer Brewery Company, Tokio Marine Insurance Company, Inawashiro Hydro-Electric Company, etc. He is 70 years old and the oldest of the whole delegation except Marquis Saionji.

Born in the Province of Awa in 1848, he came to Tokio as a boy of teens in the earlier part of Meiji. When he was studing at the Keo Gijuku he became a dependeat of the late Baron Iwasaki, the founder of the great Mitsubishi family. He gained the confidence of his master who gave the young man a job in his firm and the salary of Y.7.50 a month. He was gradually promoted, and when the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was organised as the consequence of the amalgamation of the Kyodo Unyu Kaisha and the Mitsubishi firm, Mr. Kondo was appointed Vice-President of the new steamship company. Over 35 years have elapsed since the inauguration of the company during which it has developed into one of the biggest steamship companies in the world. He was created Baron and decorated with the 2nd Order of Merit in consideration of his long service in the development of the shipping business of this country, especially in consideration of his merit in the transportation of troops and war materials in the time of wars with China and Russia.

Mr. Fukai

Mr. Eigo Fukai of the Bank of Japan is comparatively a young man but is also a self-made man. Born in the city of Takasaki in 1871 he studied in the Doshisha Middle School, which was the last of Mr. Fukai's student life in 1891, after his graduation from the school, he came to Tokio and entered journalistic circles as one of the staff of the Kokumin Shimbun. A few years later he went to Europe in company with Mr. Tokutomi, the editor ond proprietor of the paper, and having finished the tour he became the private secretary of Marquis Matsukata, then the Minister of Finance.

It was 1901 when Mr. Fukai first entered the Bank of Japan. During the Russo-Japanese war he was in London in company with Baron Takahashi and his business talent was universally recognised in connection with the floatation of Japanese loans in Europe. Mr. Fukai is regarded as one of the Japanese authorities on international law, while his linguistic talent both in English and French is well known to the public.

Mr. Kita

Mr. Matazo Kita, who is 39 years old, represents the rising business men of the country. Born in Osaka, he is a typical Osaka merchant, whose characteristics are farsightedness and determination. He is now Managing-Director of the Japan Cotton Trading Co., and director of many other influential firms in his native city.

Mr. Fukui

Mr. Kikusaburo Fukui, Managing-Director of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, the greatest international trading company in Jauan, is also a representative business man of the new generation. Graduating from the Tokio Higher Commercial School, he entered the Mitsui firm, and was gradually promoted to his present post. He has for long years been in New York as manager of the branch of the firm.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, December 14, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Shanghai Docks Tls. 138.50 Dec.

Telephones Tls. 79.00

Unofficial

Langkats Tls. 21.00

Kapayangs Tls. 15.00

Sumatras Tls. 116.50

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, December 14, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Unofficial

Zlangbee Tls. 4.75 cash

Share Market

In their report for week ending December 12, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., write as follows:

Very little fresh business has been transacted on the Stock Exchange since the issue of our last circular, brokers and clients alike being chiefly concerned with the adjustment of accounts for the December Settlement which takes place on Friday, the 20th instant. The tendency, if anything, has been towards an improvement of rates as compared on the lowest point touched recently. Business in Shanghai Docks was done at Tls. 130 the present quotation being Tls. 134 sales and buyers. Langkats after dropping to Tls. 19 sellers are again at Tls. 21. Amongst Cottons, business was done in Kungyiks at Tls. 14¾ with sellers at Tls. 14.90. Laou Kung Mows changed hands at Tls. 115 with present buyers at Tls. 117½. Shanghai Cottons, after dropping to Tls. 139 sellers, improved to Tls. 140 buyers. Orientals are in request at Tls. 56. Rubbers on the whole are quiet but firm and there is every indication that any improvement in the raw rubber market would immediately be reflected in the tendency of the local rubber share market.

Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co., write as follows in their report for week ending December 13:

White Silk.—The market continues to rule very quiet.

Tsatlees.—Blue Elephant Tls. 502½.

Tientlee Filatures.—Blue Fish 1, Tls. 542½.

Steam Filatures.—A restricted business is reported at some Tls. 20 decline.

Rubber Prices

Messrs. R. N. Trumen and Co., have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore agents in connection with the last weekly report auctions held on Wednesday, December 11:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—$0.72 per pound equivalent to 1s. 8½d. ex warehouse Singapore.

No. 1 Crepe—$0.74½ per pound equivalent to 1s. 9¼d. ex warehouse Singapore.

Market dull. Offered 1,311 tons: sold 639 tons.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, December 9.—Today's Rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe:

Spot, 2s. 3½d. paid.

April to June, 2s. 3½d. paid.

Tendency of market, dull.

Previous quotation, London, Dec. 7:

Spot, 2s. 3½d. paid.

April to June, 2s. 3½d. buyers.

Tendency of market, quiet.

LONDON COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, December 9.—Today's Cotton prices were:

Good Middling Texas 1 1/16 inch

staple spot	22.08d.
January	18.25d.
March	16.48d.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Hongkong and Canton	Key West	8.30					8.00
Peking and Tsin (Every day	Train						
Tsin (Daily except Sunday			5.00				
Tomorrow							
Hongkong and Canton	do						
River Ports	Train A Str						
Hankow	Via Tsin						
Peking	Hsin Peking						
Dairy	Sakaei maru						
Weihsiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien						
Weihsiwei and Chefoo							
Chefoo	Peiming						
Moji	Heinming						
Hongkong	Tamsui						
Hongkong and Canton	Tamsui						
Vstock & Sria via Fukow and Harbin (Daily except Sunday)	Train				17.00		17.00
Tuesday, Dec. 17.							
Amoy and Swatow	Heihow						
Japan ports	Takashima m						
River Ports	Train A Str						
Wednesday, Dec. 18.							
Hongkong	Sunning						
Hongkong and Canton	Sunning						
Saturday, Dec. 21.							
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe via Canada	Fushimi maru						15.00
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada Honolulu, U.S. & Europe.	Shinyo maru			18.00			16.00
Sunday, December 22.							
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe via S. U. A.	Shinyo maru		8.00				
Japan, Canada, U. S. & Europe	Fushimi maru						15.00
Friday, December 27.							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U. S. & Europe via Canada	Montcalm		17.00				17.00

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

Ordinary mails for Tientsin Peking, Hankow, etc. will close daily at 8 a.m.; express mails at 8:30 a.m.; registered mails at 8 p.m.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Gun	Max	Commander
WTW	———	Snipe	Br. g-b.				
M.M.B.	Oct. 10	Villaloboa	Am. g-b.				
W.T.W.	———	Nightingale	Br. g-b.				
P&OBI	Oct. 18	Sel. Caboto	It. g-b.				
———	———	Kiangsi	Chi. g-b.				
———	———	Litchoan	Chi. g-b.				
———	———	Tsoutai	Chi. cr.				
———	———	Kansien	Chi. g-b.				
———	———	Lienkien	Chi. g-b				
———	———	Houpong	Chi. g-b.				
BNB	Nov. 8	Kinsha	Br. g-b.				
———	Nov. 15	Chienan	Chi. g-b.				
———	Nov. 11	Fukong	Chi. g-b.				
OD	Nov. 18	Uji	Jap. g-b.				
SP	———	Sumida	Jap. g-b.				

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 16	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1	Japan	Meiho Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 23		Stasia	Am.	
Oct. 26		Shanghai	Chi.	M. & Co.
Oct. 31	Japan	Hikoshima Maru	Jap.	Suzuki Co.
Nov. 2	Singapore	Toean Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 11		Kienhsin	Chi.	W. & Co.
Nov. 13	Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Custom
Nov. 20		Shingping	Chi.	
Nov. 23	Japan	Nissho Maru	Jap.	F. & Co.
Nov. 26		Elvirer Stolt		
Nov. 26		Meichuen	Am.	Socony.
Nov. 27		Geraldine	Br.	
Nov. 28		Adrien Badin	Fr.	
Nov. 28		Pechiney	Fr.	
Dec. 1		J. Norcross	Br.	
Dec. 4	San Francisco	Jordan Hill	Br.	D. & Co.
Dec. 6	Japan	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Dec. 7		Kanju Maru	Jap.	M. B. Co.
Dec. 7		Ambel Steward		
Dec. 9	Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Dec. 10	Japan	Santen Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Dec. 11	Singapore	Sambodja	Dut.	A. P. Co.
Dec. 12	Seattle, Ports	Katia	Am.	M. & Co.
Dec. 12	Japan	Fukji Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 12	Japan	Taiten Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 13	Ningpo	Meinan	Am.	S. Oil Co.
Dec. 13	Ningpo	Satsuki Maru	Jap.	S.S.
Dec. 13	Japan	Tomashima Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market as compiled on December 10, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	18-20
Cod	,,	16-18
Mandarin	,,	30-40
Mackerel	,,	20-25
Pomfret	,,	20-25
Salmon	,,	18-20
Samli	,,	none
Whitebait	,,	16-20
Whitebait	,,	20-25
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.50-$3
Duck	,,	40-50
Eggs	per doz.	20-24
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	80-$1.00
Hare	,,	35-40
Partridge	,,	35-40
Pheasant	,,	50-60
Pigeons	,,	15-16
Plover	,,	none
Quail	,,	14-16
Snipe	,,	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	35
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	,,	25-30
Wild Geese	,,	40-50
Wild Pigeons	,,	10-12
Woodcock	,,	40-50
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	16-20
Bananas	,,	6-7
Cherries	,,	none
Chestnuts	,,	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	18
Lemons	each	10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	7-10
Peaches	,,	10-16
Pears	,,	12-15
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	,,	15-20
Pineapples	,,	8-10
Strawberries	,,	none
Walnuts	,,	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
French Beans	per lb.	16-18
Broad Beans	,,	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	3-4
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-4
Carrots	,,	2-3
Cauliflower	,,	50-60
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-10
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	,,	6-7
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Potatoes	per picul	$1.70-$2
Peas	per lb.	none
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	,,	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$5.50
Flour Australian	,,	$4.30
Flour Shanghai	,,	$2.20
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.55
Bran	,,	$2.20
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 20.50
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

F. J. W. MELVILLE,
Chief Inspector.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	9645
Chartered	$80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 280
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$365 B.
North China	Tls. 116 B.
Union of Canton	1856
Yangtsze	$200 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 26½ S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$158 B.
Hongkong Fire	$340 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	$158
Indo-China Pref	
"Shell"	122/- B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 33½
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 37½
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Raub	52½
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$161½
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 136 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 25½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 85 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$105 Sa.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 80 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 68½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 8
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$14 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 65
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 185 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 125 B.
Oriental	Tls. 57 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 141 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 14.80
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 8 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$92½
Green Island	$8.60 B.
Langkats	Tls. 21 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 115 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holts	$13½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$97½ B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$54 B.
Weeks	$12½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 18
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.72½ B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2
Bute	Tls. 0.80
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 7½
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6½
Java Consolidated	Tls 15
Kamunting	Tls. 5½
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 27
Karan	Tls. 10½
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 5½
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 9½ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4 B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.82½
Samagagas	Tls. 0.85
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.80 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8½
Shanghai Kiehang	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
Shai Malay pref	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 1.02½
Sungei Duri	Tls. 7 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3.90
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.60
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.95
Tebong	Tls. 15
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4.95
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 350 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 B.
Shai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 67½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 50
Shai Telephone	Tls. 79
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 170

B., Sellers. Es, Sales. B, Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 388

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Launch Services

Tuesday, December 17, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 a.m.

Friday, December 20, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

Friday, December 27, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

Business and Official Notices

The Shanghai Hotels Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Debenture Transfer Register of the above Company will be closed from the 24th to the 31st December 1918, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Debenture Interest Warrants.

By order of the Board,
E. BURROWS,
Secretary.
20501

"ALCOHOL AND THE NEXT GENERATION"

A lecture by
DR. G. A. HUNTLEY
on Tuesday, December 17th,
at the
CARLTON CAFE
JUDGE CHAS. S. LOBINGIER
will occupy the chair.

Tea will be served from 5 to 5.30 p.m. at a charge of 50 cents each.

Under the auspices of the
MEN'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE LEAGUE.

All interested are invited.
20494

SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)
For
Venereal and Surgical Diseases. Men and Women's Diseases. Skin Diseases and Rheumatism
Injection of all kinds of vaccine serums, and 1914 (606). Test of blood.
Charges moderate.
(Japanese) Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road).
Tel. North 2379.

LOMBIO

CURES
PILES
Prickly Heat, Eczema, and all Skin Troubles.

LOMBIA gives immediate relief from the intolerable aching, irritation and pain, stops bleeding, draws out the heat from the inflamed tissues and effects a permanent cure.

To be obtained from local agent

Shanghai Dispensary
24 Foochow Road, Shanghai

Sole Proprietors:
LOMBIO COMPANY,
15, New St. Fishopsgate, London, E.C.

BUTTER ! BUTTER ! ! BUTTER ! ! !

Fresh Butter in one-lb. pats.

"DAISY" BRAND
and
"MEADOW" BRAND

may be obtained from all leading Storekeepers in Shanghai and the principal Outports. Shipped to Outports packed in pure machine made ice.

Tinned Butter in 2 lb. (nom) tins
Finest Australian
"BULLFINCH" BRAND
and
"RED FEATHER" BRAND

Imported by
GEDDES & CO., LTD.
Tel. 146. 5 Peking Road.

The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, Limited

NOTICE

Owing to the non-arrival of Switchboard Materials for the Expansion of the Central Exchange, which were to have been delivered as far back as 1915, the traffic of the Central Office has become so congested during the busy hours of the day that it is impossible for the staff to render a satisfactory service, The Directors have therefore decided that until further notice no new telephones can be installed in connection with the Central Switchboard.

Such applications as will connect with the other Exchanges, West, East and North will be attended to as usual.

In the meanwhile the Directors will take every possible step to hasten the expansion of the Central Exchange, and having ascertained that material for it can now be obtained have decided to send at once the Company's Engineer-in-Chief home, via America, to see that no time is lost.

By order,
GUSTAF L. OBERG,
Secretary & General Manager.
20393

Alma Estates, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71, Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Friday, the 20th December, 1918, at 4 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to the 30th September, 1918, and the transaction of the ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, 17th, to Friday, 20th December, 20th both days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors.
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
Shanghai, 10th December, 1918.
20420

SHIRTINGS

A good selection of patterns of Men's Shirtings is always on hand at
"V" Modes
20 Nanking Road, 3rd Floor

COCKTAILS

GORDON'S DRY COCKTAIL GIN
will insure success

Elephant
Head Old Tom
is an Excellent Sweet Gin

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Central 2021

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls, Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.
17997

For Sale

Aqua Ammonia Fortis B.P.
Acetic Acid Glaciale B.P.
Liver of Sulphur.
THE CHEMICAL TRADING COMPANY,
Y2061 North Szechuen Road.
20244

NOTICE

Yangtsze Wharf Property at Pootung

The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company having heard that certain parties are negotiating for the purchase of the property known as the Yangtsze Wharf and situate on the River at Pootung between the China Merchants' Eastern wharf and the Kailan Administration's wharf hereby give notice that the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company is the sole owner of the land measuring Forty-five Mow or thereabouts on which the wharf and godowns are erected and that no other party is entitled or authorised to sell or dispose of the same or any part thereof.

Dated the 5th day of December, 1918.

PLATT, MACLEOD & WILSON,
Solicitors for
The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company.
20483

RAILWAY HOTEL, SOOCHOW

A first-class Tourist and Residential Hotel in Soochow

The proprietor assures everyone that no effort will to be spared to ensure the comfort and satisfaction of visitors. Airy, large comfortable rooms, fitted with electric lights, fans and stoves, with bathroom and veranda attached.

Astor House Hotel

PIANO RECITAL
BY THE
Great Artist
Gold Medalist of Petrograd Academy of Music, Professor and Director of Imperial Academy of Music Saratov.
Alexander Sklarevski
Tuesday, 17 December
at 9:15 p.m.
Booking at The Astor House and Moutrie's.
Management J. GENIN.
20438

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 29

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 29

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
A1209 BROADWAY & G17 TIENDONG ROAD, SHANGHAI
Stocks of
Metals, Hardware and Sundries.
Contractors to
GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC

PINS

We have just received a shipment of Office Pins in all sizes.

Phone Central 4778 **THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.** Phone Central 4778
4 Canton Road, Shanghai

Stewart Motor-Driven WARNING SIGNAL

Not an "electric horn" with only a common vibrator, but a WARNING SIGNAL with a REAL MOTOR and a big push button that can be operated by the slightest touch of the hand, arm, elbow or finger.

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS
No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions
Telephone Central 3829

GREAT BARGAIN SALE

TO CONTINUE UNTIL DECEMBER 24th.

EMBROIDERED LINEN, TABLE CENTRES, HANDBAGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, ASSORTMENT OF HANDMADE LACES, PONGEES AND SILK

THE PONGEE & LACE EMPORIUM
101 Szechuen Road. Telephone, Central 1320

Lyceum Theatre

Saturday, 21st December
LAST POPULAR CONCERT
by
THE MOSCOW TRIO
Booking at Moutrie's
Direction: A. STROK

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid | **Replies must be called for**

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-16 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms front and back, with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 432.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE
8 Quinsan Gardens
To let with board large and small well furnished rooms, every convenience, accommodation for table boarders. Good cuisine. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET
167 Bubbling Well Road
A large comfortable bedroom, with bathroom attached; suitable for married couple or two friends. Use of tennis, garage, stable and telephone.

TO LET, Central, immediate occupation, an exceptionally large and handsomely furnished bed-sitting-room, private modern bathroom, excellent board and attendance. Elevator and 'phone. Room faces south. Apply to Box 381, THE CHINA PRESS.
20456

TO LET, with immediate occupation, a beautiful flat of four rooms, flush closet, servants' quarters, and kitchen, 3rd floor No. 9 Avenue Edward VII, Taels 125.00 per month, including taxes. Also four rooms, suitable for offices, 2nd floor Avenue Edward VII. For particulars, apply Messrs. Racine, Ackermann and Co., No. 11 Avenue Edward VII.
20499 D-18

TO LET, residence in own grounds, with garage, in Western suburbs. Apply to Box 399, THE CHINA PRESS.
20496 D-15

TO LET, one nicely furnished attic room, with board, Western district, $70 month. Apply to Box 396, THE CHINA PRESS.
20492 D-18

FOR RENT, large attic, pleasantly situated, consisting of one large and one small room, North Szechuen Road, near Public Park. Apply to Box 397, THE CHINA PRESS.
20493 D-15

TO LET in a private family, one furnished room with bathroom attached, suitable for bachelor or married couple, with or without board. In the vicinity of Quinsan Gardens. Apply to Box 404, THE CHINA PRESS.
20535 D. 15

TO LET, from 1st January, very comfortable furnished flat of four rooms, with kitchen and bathroom, near Bund. Apply to Box 387, 387, THE CHINA PRESS.
20458 D 15

MOST-COMFORTABLE cosy room, free. Nice home, good locality. Board special care. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 379, THE CHINA PRESS.
20518 D-15

CENTRAL DISTRICT, to let from 1st January, comfortable, furnished flat, four rooms, with opportunity to take over present lease for one year or longer together with furniture. Apply to Box 372, THE CHINA PRESS.
20433

EDUCATIONAL

AMERICAN WOMAN desires voice pupils; splendid method, reasonable terms. Apply to Box 392, THE CHINA PRESS.
20478 D-18

EUROPEAN LADY desires to give lesson in millinery work, and also has to sell a large assortment of latest hat designs. Mrs. Doutsoff, 18 Range Road.
20469 D-21

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 29

APARTMENTS WANTED

YOUNG American desires room and board with French family living near Central district. Reply to Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. O.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: 1.4 light Brahmas, eight months old, 2.10 Plymouth Rocks, six months old, 1.3 Peking Bucks; all from imported stock and A1 fowls; one home made 200-egg incubator and various brooders and chicken houses. Apply to Box 384, THE CHINA PRESS.
20454

FOR SALE, Tls. 15,000 cash. Nine, foreign six-romed residences on Avenue Joffre, nearly new. Rent should be Tls. 8,000 per annum. Full price reduced to Tls. 65,000, but mortgage of Tls. 50,000 can remain. Address J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.
20483

FOR SALE: Hagger's steel wire rope: one coil 3½" 240 fathoms, 2,760 lbs., ex stock. For further particulars, please write the Eastern Syndicate, 128A Szechuen Road.
20479 D-20

FOR SALE: Wolframite (Tungsten Ores), good quality, 14 tons spot delivery. Can be supplied from time to time. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.
20459 D 19

FOR SALE, one Ford touring car in excellent condition; self-starter, just recently re-tyred, and engine completely overhauled, Tls. 600. Owner leaving city. Apply to Box 390, THE CHINA PRESS.
20460 D 19

BUICK motor-car for sale. Five seater, 4-cylinder, 1918 model, used 2,000 miles. Reasonable price. Apply to Box 386, THE CHINA PRESS.
20457

FOR SALE, 50-100 tons Wolframite Ore. Apply to Box 375, THE CHINA PRESS.
20440 D-17

SAFETY Razor Blades Sharpened. Old blades made as good as new, 50 cents a dozen, single blades; 70 cents, double. Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.
20316

Peace Is At Hand

Are You Ready?

In the reconstruction period—now beginning—with industry revived and competition among nations for trade keener than ever before in the world's history, there will be the greatest demand for trained men that has ever been known.

"The greatest secret of SUCCESS is to be ready when your opportunity come."

Are YOU ready? For twenty-five years the INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS have been helping just such men as you prepare for opportunity. Find out what the I.C.S. can do for you.

Tear off here

China Agency
THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
Office 15—11c Nanking Rd., Shanghai

Please send me information about the Course before which I have marked (X)

—Salesmanship	ENGINEERING
—Advertising	—Civil "
—Cotton Goods Mfr.	—Mining "
—Woollen Goods Mfr.	—Electrical "
—Agriculture	—Chemical "
—Architecture	—Mechanical "
—Navigation	—Telegraph "
—Drafting	—Marine "
—Surveying	—Steam "
—Accounting	—Gas Engines "
—Stenography	—Automobile "
—Good English	—Concrete "

Learn to speak correctly—English, French, Spanish, Italian, German—by I.C.S. Special Phonograph method.

Name .....

Address .....

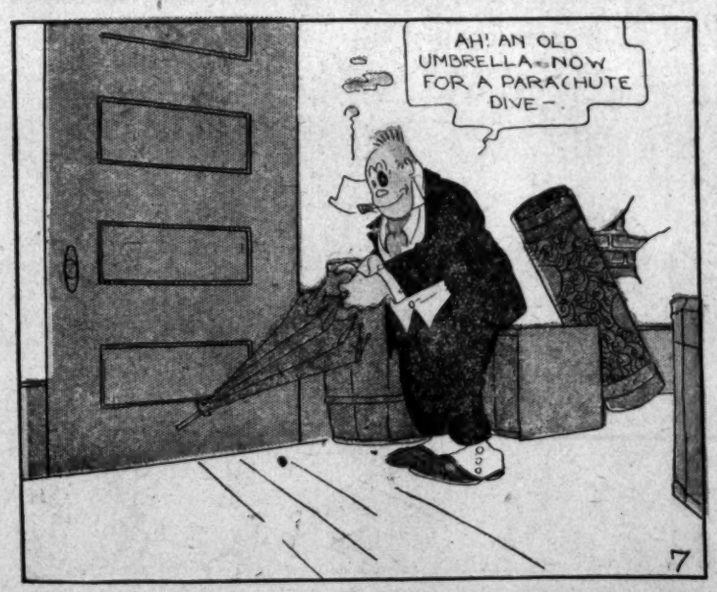
SEND THIS COUPON TODAY

Supplement to
THE CHINA PRESS
Sunday, December 15, 1918

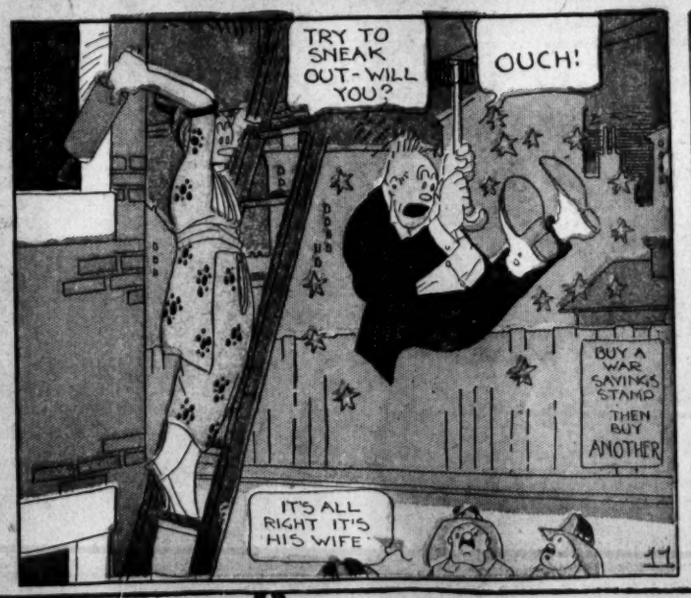
Bringing Up Father

IS THERE ANY PARTICULAR REASON WHY I CAN'T GO OUT TONIGHT MAGGIE ?
YES-BECAUSE I'M TAKING PARTICULAR PAINS TO SEE THAT YOU DON'T-
1

NOW YOU STAY HERE IN THE ATTIC-WHEN I SAY-I DON'T WANT YOU TO GO OUT I MEAN IT-
WELL-YOU DON'T HAVE TO SAY IT WITH A CLUB ALL THE TIME-
6



LOOK OUT LADY YOU MIGHT GET HURT THERE!
YOU STEP ASIDE I'LL GET HIM DOWN I'LL SHOW YOU WHO WILL GET HURT-
TALKS LIKE AS IF IT WUZ HIS WIFE!
10



TELL DINTY-I'M SORRY I DIDN'T GIT TO HIS OPENIN' BUT MY WIFE IS STUBBORN AN' INSISTED ON ME NOT GOIN' OUT-
I'LL TELL HIM-JIGGS-
ED MCMANUS
12

Home and Abroad Wraps

A Seasonal Boudoir Wrap of Metallic Net.

A New Evening Wrap, With Elaborate Back Ornamentation.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("LUCILE")

WHILE evening wraps present an infinite variety, one certainty is evident. The majority of them will be draped.

The season of 1918 to 1919 is curious in that while the preference for straight lines is pronounced, yet those lines are found in combination with scant drapery. Even the scant skirts of walking suits are gathered into slight drapery at the front or sides. In the more elaborate costuming the tendency is still more pronounced.

Nowhere is it more in evidence than in evening wraps. The one shown on this page is a good example of the kind of cloak that will be worn after 6 o'clock at more elaborate affairs. I refer especially to that which is made of satin. It is gathered with considerable fulness at the shoulders. The wrapping at the neck is in hood effect. The long sash ends and tassels, presisting in their popularity, are here shown.

The other wrap, in silk brocade, is slashed and draped in curving lines. The pointed panel at the back is another evidence of the continued liking for sash and tassel garniture.

The brocade wrap worn by the largest figure is in two hues of old gold. The cord is of silver, the tassel of terra cotta silk. The buckle at the top of the tassel cord is of burnt orange embroidered with silver thread. The buckles at the shoulders are of burnt orange and silver. The sleeves and underskirt are of taupe. Fine rose stripes adorn the cuffs. The cap is of gold embroidered net, with a silver band about the brow. The shoes are of flesh-colored satin.

The evening wrap is of changeable satin, shading from gray green to pink. It is braided with silver. The scarf that hangs down at the back is of raspberry, shading to flesh color. The tassels on the scarf are of silver. The tunic of pearl white silk is worn over a foundation of raspberry, embroidered with silver. The evening wraps will have handsome trimmings in brilliant touches of color and metal.

A boudoir wrap shown on this page is of steel-colored metallic net, piped at the edge with emerald green. About the neck is an outline of heavy embroidery of bright copper color on emerald green satin. It is worn over a slip of cream white, with a light lemon sash. Other accessories that contribute to a pleasing color scheme are flesh-colored shoes and a cap of Nile green net embroidered in silver. The forehead band is of turquoise.

Velvet and brocade will be the favorite materials for evening wraps. Those whose purses can bear the strain will consider also the claim of ermine for splendid evening attire. Satin has permanent value.

The colors will be as rich as the taste of the wearer dictates. Blendings of several shades will be seen, particularly in the changeable satins, which are handsomer than ever.

A Wrap of Silk Brocade, With Interesting Pointed Panel at Back.

("Lucile" Models)

La Vogue

A TRADITION
OF QUALITY

THE very name carries an implication of something *finer* in the merchandise sold at this establishment.

A definite atmosphere of *quality* pervades our showrooms. The name *La Vogue* is a warrant of excellence accepted as the Government's mint-mark or the sterling stamp on silver.

This fine reputation, the splendid name of this store, was acquired in more than a day. It took years of service, of building confidence, of justifying *in every transaction* the faith that came to be placed in it by its public---a public whose standards were far above the usual, whose fastidious taste was a forming influence in creating the distinguished character of the store.

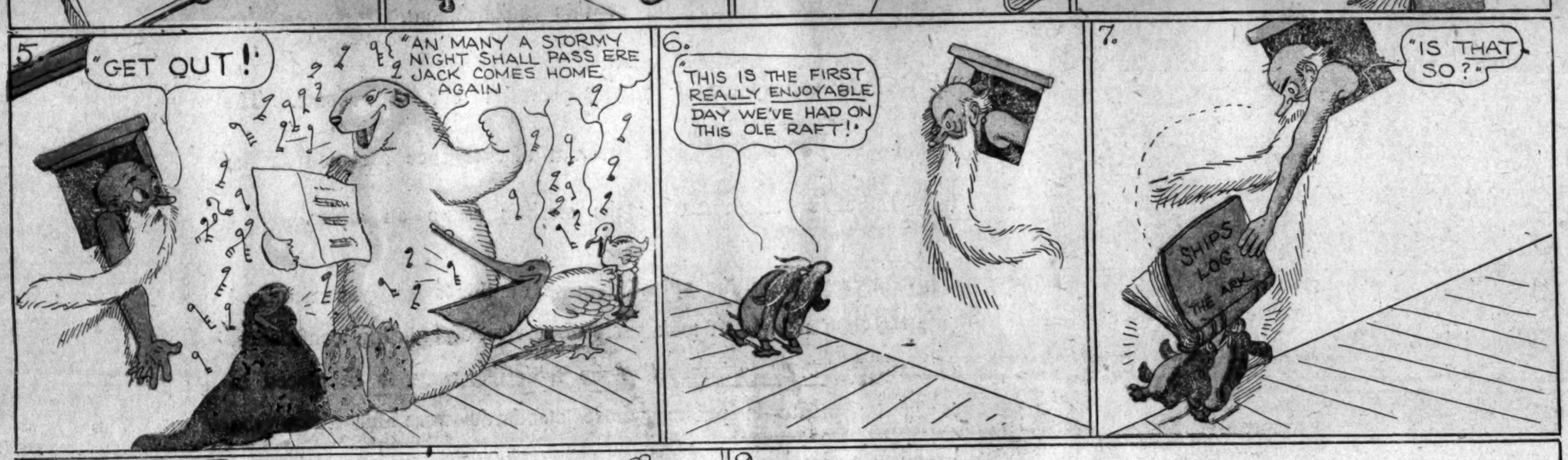
La Vogue and "quality" have become terms interchangeable, inseparably connected.

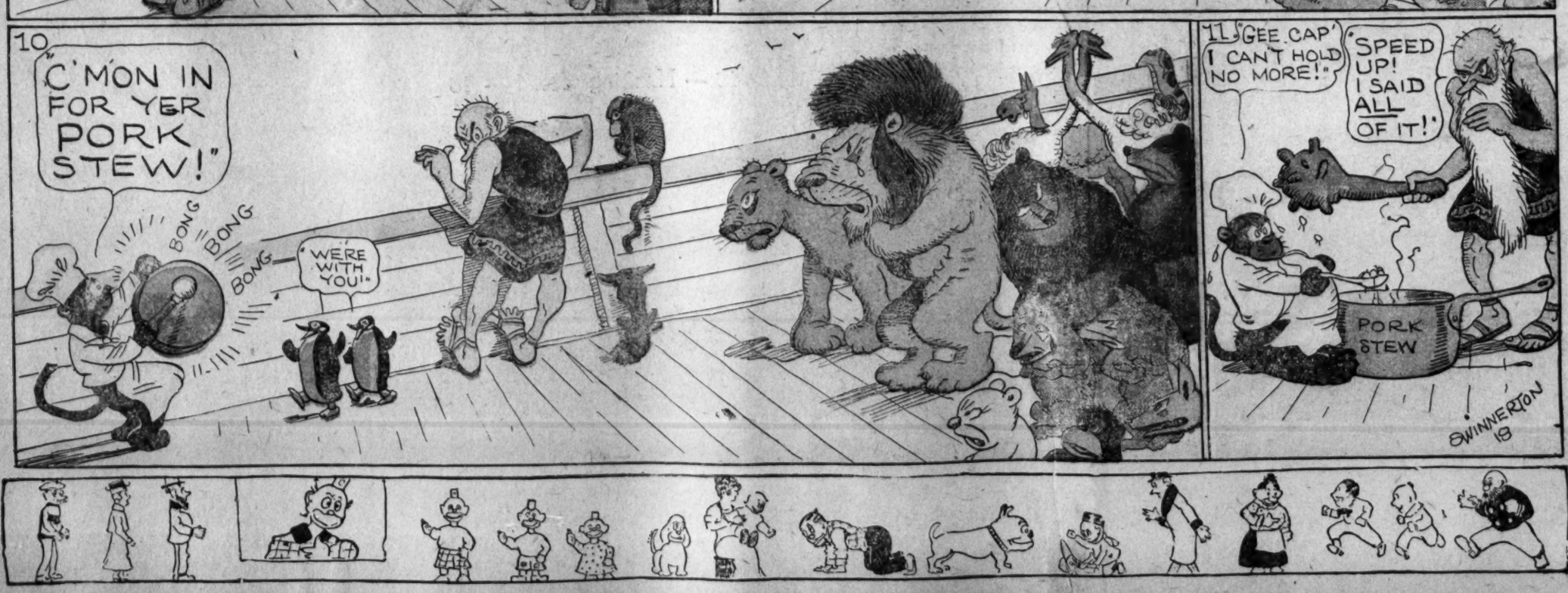
La Vogue

46 --- Nanking Road --- 46

In the Good Old Days

1.
"GOSH! THIS OLD BOAT IS ROLLIN' SUMTHIN' FIERCE TO-DAY!"
2.
"IT'S AWFUL ROUGH. I WISHT IT WOULD QUIT!"
SHIPS LOG
THE ARK
3.
"I AIN'T FEELIN' JUST ——"
4.
"OH, A LIFE ON THE OCEAN DEEP FER ME. A HOME ON THE ROLLIN' MAIN"


5.
"GET OUT!"
"AN' MANY A STORMY NIGHT SHALL PASS ERE JACK COMES HOME AGAIN"
6.
"THIS IS THE FIRST REALLY ENJOYABLE DAY WE'VE HAD ON THIS OLE RAFT!"
7.
"IS THAT SO?"
SHIPS LOG
THE ARK



SPORTING NEWS SECTION
THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1918

CHINA'S CHANCES IN OLYMPIC GOOD

Getting Into Shape In Various Branches Of Sport For Next Year's Meet

DR. TYAU TO PLAY TENNIS

One-Time Opponent Of Doherty Brothers In England Expected To Play

China will be a factor in the Far Eastern tennis singles championships at the Olympic games in Manila next May as Dr. Tyau, of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs at Peking, a former Cambridge University player, will probably go as a member of the Chinese team. Dr. Tyau made a great reputation in England and has played against the Doherty brothers. With either Kumagne or Kashio figured as Japan's best, Gil Fargas or Bolanos representating the Philippines and Dr. Tyau playing for China, some excellent tennis should be seen at the coming games.

Dr. Charles A. Silver, of the local Young Men's Christian Association Physical Training School and a member of the China Olympic Committee, is now in Manila and will go to Canton before returning to Shanghai.

The Chinese Volleyball team will probably be selected from the Canton and Hongkong teams and the Hongkong football team will be chosen to represent the country. North China will supply the track and field athletes and a committee is now at work selecting the men. The basketball five will also be selected from North China.

Mr. Chang Po-ling, of the Nankai School at Tientsin, is expected from the United States within a few days and as soon as he arrives a meeting of the committee for China will be held for the making of final plans.

Sports Become More Popular

Athletic sports are becoming popular in China. Even in Shansi the old officials are interesting themselves in the matter.

Recently an inter-collegiate sports meet was held in Taiyuanfu lasting for two days.

Governor Yen Hsi-shan was present throughout the proceedings and took great interest in the various events. The celebration of the outbreak of the revolution took the form of athletic displays and contests by the military and were witnessed by more than ten thousand people. In the schools and colleges three foreign-trained athletic instructors are hard at work endeavoring to bring the standard of the local students up to that of those nearer the coast.

As further proof of the interest that high officials are taking in the North China track meet that is to take place at Taiyuanfu in April the Governor has consented to be president of the Taiyuanfu committee and has subscribed $1,000 toward the preliminary local expenses. General Chao Tzu-lung is his representatives and takes the chair at all committee meetings. The Chief of Provincial Police, Nan Kuei-hsin, is also on the committee and will prepare the sites were the sports are to be held.

Hold Meeting In Manila

Manila, November 22.—Members of the executive committee of the Philippine Amateur Athletic Association, at a meeting held yesterday in the office of Secretary W. W. Marquardt of the Bureau of Education, decided to include the full marathon in the list of events which will be contested during the Far Eastern Olympic games to be staged in Manila next May.

The Japanese and Chinese officials of the athletic delegations scheduled to come here representing those countries will be notified of the result of yesterday's meeting immediately so that they may begin training for the big race.

The committee desires also that its decision to stage the full marathon next year be given the widest publicity so that Filipino athletes throughout the Islands may also start in to prepare for the big event.

The committee decided to include the long distance run in its program, knowing that China and Japan have always beaten local athletes in it and that, unless the Filipino boys begin training for the event within the very near future, there is not much possibility of any of them defeating the visiting athletes, particularly the Japanese.

As a suggestion for Filipino athletes who wish to bring honor to the islands by their showing in this event, one of the committee members recalled the fact that the boy who won third place in the last marathon here, did most of his training by running to the Trade School from his home in Pasay each day. He also ran home daily after the school sessions had ended.

(Continued on Page 2)

Was It A Dream? Answer: YES!

By Domino

THE dinner had been excellent; the various liquid condiments had been all that could delight the heart of man; the cigar was a Golfina in perfect condition; the fire burned itself to a golden red which told of the frost outside, and gradually there stole over me a delicious drowsy feeling which found its reward in slumber. Then I dreamed.

I travelled to the mystery land of Utopia in the happy country of Nowhere. It is far away out of the reach of mortal man. All men strive to attain to it, yea and women too, but for them both to arrive there would mean the end of Utopia.

How I was taken thereto I cannot tell. This frail body of mine seemed to overcome the forces of gravity, and upon the sighs of the soft zephyrs journeyed through space until it reached the beautiful regions beyond.

There was I led through streets where swift moving vehicles, with harsh sounding trumpets were unknown; where the two wheeled and rubber tired conveyance with its garlic breathing self starter was not to be encountered; where the special constable was not a necessity or an ornament; where no natives resembling scarlet runners armed with brush and pan careered about the streets. All roads were paved with soft yielding and green sward which needed not to be always broken and disturbed by the City Fathers or Tramway Companies. Truly life in Utopia is peaceful and free from Warlike strife.

There did I meet a guide, who asked me not in the first five minutes how I did like Utopia. Instead he did show me the many beauties of the place, both scenic and otherwise, and when we fain would quench our thirst, no vulgar placards, "No Chits," assailed the eyes, and liquids too were wet, for the mortals from the land discovered by Columbus had not made them Dry.

All the shadowy inhabitants are Volunteers and they called themselves the S.V.C., which means "So Very Considerate." For in Utopia every one is an officer, and he may be moved from one army corps to another without hurt to anyone's feelings; therefore no wounds are sustained and there is none to Heal.

In one thing the Utopians excel. They are able to send messages over the longest distance with the aid of an instrument called a "Receiver with a bell." This is ruled over by a Goddess known as 499. She is possessed of a high soprano voice and seems to murmer to whirring music "I'm sorry but no answer" and should the music change she hums "I'll see if I can trace it" and then fortissimo "Engaged." 499 is engaged so often that it would seem that she ought to get married, but she rings off before the question is put. Of course there is never any trouble in getting a number. You ask for one and you get another, but the operator at the other end always gives you something even if it is "Sa-ni-gah." Yea and verily the Goddess Patience has invented the telephone, and her handmaids are 499 and the operator.

My guide did tell me that Utopians loved to play upon the stage, and that they had formed a society that was called the A.D.C. which being interpreted means "Always Damn Clever." And the little folk wrote their own plays and there was none to say "Rotten show"; and none did say "He advertiseth himself" but rather did they encourage them and even sometimes did recognise that late nights and heavy toil were the result of a public spirit rather than a desire for that fleeting applause.

In Utopia no man speaketh ill of his neighbor. The resorts that at one time were the nests of the "Fiend Scandal"—such as tea parties and the club bar, had been thrown in with the Hohenzollerns and banished to the nethermost dungeons of Hades. My guide asked me if the city upon the Whangpoo had been given its name "The Model Settlement" because it too had rid itself of scandal, vice and a secret pride in an unsavory reputation. I fain would have answered in the affirmative but my tongue would not respond to a half-hearted mental effort.

How beautiful a place is Utopia! There no money is to be found and the mysteries of exchange are unknown. All men work—even the modern dwellers of Olympus the Taipans—and women too. Education is given the first place there, and only the best folk are allowed to experiment with the child's most godlike gift, the mind. Examinations are unknown; the Utopians seek for the good and beautiful in everything; their being, end and aim is a true happiness; they look up, and in the glory of the sun, the chasteness of the moon, the beauty of the stars, they forget the shame of the city, the impurity of man, the ugliness of vice.

Then I awoke and I did cry to sleep and dream again.

Movie Of A Man Calling A Telephone Number — By Briggs

I'M GOING TO CALL UP ED OESTTING- LET ME SEE- OH- HERE'S THE NUMBER.- WINSLOW 2668-
I'LL BET ED WILL BE SURPRISED TO HEAR FROM ME- - COME ON YOU CENTRAL-
I HAVEN'T HEARD FROM ED SINCE THE CLAM BAKE- - - WONDER WHY I CAN'T GET CENTRAL-
'ALL THOSE OPERATORS DO IS BUST MY EAR DRUMS- - - - WELL IF I CAN'T GET AHOLD OF ED I'LL GET JOE HINDLE- HE'S ANOTHER LIVE GUY-
THIS PHONE SERVICE IS SOMETHING FIERCE!! I CAN'T GET A RISE OUT OUT OF CENTRAL
THIS IS THE WORST SERVICE I EVER KNEW - - !!☆!☆?? !?☆☆!!!--??
HELLO CENTRAL? WELL WHAT TH- GIVE ME WINSLOW UH-UH-UH——?
I'VE FORGOTTEN THE NUMBER!! !!☆☆!!?--?☆
BRIGGS

—New York Tribune

At The Theaters

The second epoch of "The Count of Monte Cristo," the film which has drawn crowded houses to the Apollo during the screening of the first epoch, will start at the Apollo Theater tomorrow night. The title of the second epoch is "The Treasure of Monte Cristo." Pathe's British Gazette and a Triangle comedy, "Marble Heart," will round out the program.

Tonight will offer the last opportunity to see William Farnum in "The Gilded Fool" and the management announces two episodes of "Who Is Number One?" for this afternoon.

"The Gold Queen," a four-part film, is the headliner at the Victoria Theater tonight and tomorrow night. An interesting Paramount travelogue, "Holiday Resorts in Italy," and three comedies, "The Small Town Act," The Phone Message" and "When Cupid Took In Washing," will also be shown.

Pictures portraying the life of Lord Kitchener will continue at the Olympic Theater this afternoon, tonight and tomorrow night. The biographical film is in seven reels.

Serials are on the program at the Isis for this afternoon, tonight and tomorrow night. The fifth and sixth episodes of "The Red Ace" will be screened today and the final episodes of "Peg o' the Ring" and the first two instalments of "Who Is Number One?" will be shown tomorrow.

Sextette To Be Heard

Another musical novelty is in store for Shanghai in the appearance in the future of the Petrograd Chamber Society "Zimro," a sextette of high-class musicians, all graduates of the Conservatory in Petrograd and Moscow. It will be incidentally the first sextette ever held here.

They are being sent on tour by the Jewish Zionist Association with the aim of collecting funds for an academy of music in Jerusalem. They have had enthusiastic receptions in Russia and Siberia and are now on their way to Jerusalem via America.

The first concert will consist of an all-Jewish program, the offerings all being Jewish melodies. This will be the first time such a program has been heard here.

The members of the sextette are: Mr. Mistechskin, first violin; Mr. Rosenker, second violin; Mr. Chernlavski, cellist; Mr. Moldavan, viola; Mr. Bellison, clarionet; Mr. Berdichevski, pianist.

The exact dates of the concerts, which will be under the direction of Mr. A. Strok, will be announced later.

American Seaman Wins Boxing Bout

Reuter's Service

London, December 12.—At a great Army and Navy boxing tournament at the Albert Hall, in the bantamweight final, Sergeant-Instructor Jimmy Wilde lost to Seaman Paul Moore of the U.S. Navy. Prolonged shouting followed the announcement of the decision.

Inter-Club Billiard Results

Powhattan v. Thirty Club

H. S. Smyth	300	E. Fasting	180
C. S. Peacock	219	M. Bush	300
H. E. Gibson	286	T. Poignand	300
H. E. Brewer	300	A. F. Ollerdessen	265
H. Langley	300	M. Wootten	213
Total	1,404	Total	1,367

M. E. I. v. Municipal

J. E. Grant	300	A. Mackintosh	277
G. M. Boyes	300	C. J. Bull	227
J. E. Wilson	300	C. W. Higgs	125
G. B. Stormes	300	A. de Kryger	297
T. Spring	283	J. Rush	300
Total	1,483	Total	1,226

S. M. Police v. Masonic

Capt. R. I. M. Barrett	300	C. D. Komaroff	296
C. Dewing	282	C. Matthews	300
P. W. Reeves	224	S. Green	300
M. Yorke	300	F. W. Jones	297
J. Robertson	281	T. J. Long	300
Total	1,387	Total	1,493

Customs v. Lusitano

B. H. Growing	164	G. M. P. Remedios	300
T. Mellows	154	J. V. Jensen	300
H. McFarland	148	C. M. P. Remedios	300
F. Stormes	155	J. S. Campos	300
J. Bartolini	140	J. M. C. Lopes	300
Total	761	Total	1,500

NEW YEAR RACE MEET TO AID RELIEF FUND

Net Proceeds Of Two Days' Sport To Go To Siberian Comfort Work

A New Year's race meet, the net proceeds of which will go to the Siberian Comforts Fund, will be held by the Shanghai Race Club January 1 and 2. There will be no admission charge and all races will be considered unofficial by both the Shanghai Race Club and International Recreation Club.

The pari-mutuel will be in operation as well as the cash sweeps and the first bell will ring at 11:15 a.m. each day. The card for the first day will include: The Griffins' New Year Cup—1 mile; The New Year Cup—1 1/4 miles; The First New Year Selling Race—1 mile. Thursday's program will include: The New Year Handicap—1 1/4 miles; The New Year Old Ponies' Handicap—1 1/4 miles and the Second New Year Selling Race—3/4 mile.

Entries will close at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. Friday, December 27 and entry forms may be obtained at the Race Club or International Recreation Club. Through sweep chances may be reserved now.

HARRIERS TO RUN AT NANYANG SATURDAY

Will Compete Against Collegians; Reneman Winner Of Paperchase Yesterday

Members of the Shanghai Harriers' Club will run the four-and-a-half mile race at the Nanyang College games next Saturday when 20 Nanyang men and as many more from other colleges will compete. The local runners will not be eligible for the college prizes but medals will probably be offered by the Harriers' Club to the first three men in or the committee may decide on a sealed handicap for all club members taking part in the run. Keen interest is being manifested in the coming event by the Harriers and the committee hopes to arrange other friendly fixtures with college team.

Yesterday the Harriers had a four mile paperchase in the Yangtszepoo district starting from the Chin Woo Athletic School, Baikal Road. The country was heavy after the recent rains and a mile from the finish the runners were lined up and raced in. The first four men to finish were C. C. Reneman, R. F. Remedios, F. R. Watson and G. Rose. Reneman's time was 27 minutes and 12 seconds. Reneman's team defeated Rose's team by two points.

The trail was laid by Captain T. McKenna and M. J. Cruz. The officials: Judge, J. S. Alves; referee, H. D. Rodger; timekeeper, F. S. Bridges.

The Harriers desire to thank the Chin Woo Athletic School for the use of the club premises.

Fukien School Meet

One hundred and seventy-two athletes, representing 23 Middle Schools, universities and colleges participated in the biggest track and field meet in the history of Fukien athletics at the Foochow open championships held during the victory celebration. The games were sponsored by General Li, Military Governor of the Province, who insisted that the meet was such a success that it should be repeated the following day. It was with difficulty that officials convinced the General that but one performance could be given. Over 10,000 people attended including the Allied Consuls.

Fukien Union College, with 91 points, won the meet, the following teams getting second, third and fourth, repectively: Anglo-Chinese College, Y.M.C.A. College and Foochow College.

Ling Gong-seng of Union College won the individual championship, scoring 32 points.

The relays were the sensational events of the meet, ten schools competing in the relay race for Government schools and Fukien Union College and the Anglo-Chinese College staging a great race in the Mission School relay.

In the Government school events the First Middle School won the team prize with 50 points.

The following entered teams: Fukien Union College, Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow College, Young Men's Christian Association College, Trinity College, Tung Wen Institute of Amoy, Union Normal School, Seventh Day Adventist College, St. Dominic's College, Japanese College, Government First and Second Middle Schools, Normal School, Agricultural School, Silk School, Law School, Private Law School, Commercial School, Water Products School, Technical School, Immigrant School and Mining School.

Basketball

The Chinese Y.M.C.A. basketball team defeated Ming Li High School at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. gymnasium last night by a score of 24-16. Tom Chang, with seven goals from the floor and two from the foul line, made 16 of the 24 points.

The summary:

Chinese Y.M.C.A.		Ming Li High School
Tom Chang	lf	L. T Tia
Marcus Chin	rf	K. A. Yau
Willington Sung	c	N. L. Wong
Wolf Wong	lg	Z. W. Wong
Kemp Yau	rg	S. F. Sung

Goals from floor: Chang, 7; Sung 2; Chin, 2; Tia, 1; Yau, 3.

Goals from fouls: Chang, 2; Yau, 2

Time: two 15 minutes periods. Referee: Mr. Ling. Timer; Mr. Wong; Scorer: Mr. Zung.

TWO GAMES ON IN SPITE OF WET

S.F.C. Footballers Defeat St. Xavier First Team By 4-1 Score

WIN ON LONGER EXPERIENCE

Police Have An Easy Time With Navy In Only Other League Match

By Donimo

Despite the efforts of the clerk of the weather to spoil sport, at least two league matches took place yesterday afternoon, both on the Race Course. Other games were scheduled but the authorities at Hongkew Park said the ground was not clean enough for the Custom's and St. Xavier's to mudlark, and the staid professors at St. John's, Jessfield, telephoned the Soosoy to the effect that the state of the greensward at their abode would not improve the look of their nice new shirts.

On the S.F.C. field the Club entertained the first string from St. Xaviers. Needless to say Brother Faust was there, and you can be quite certain that he had a small bottle of Arnica in his pocket to minister to the sprains, strains and pains of the wounded. I noticed that Sir Everard Fraser also put on a pair of thick boots—something like those worn by the Specials—and followed a somewhat scrappy game with a good deal of interest. All the touch lines were well filled and the league fixture proved popular.

The teams lined out as follows:

Shanghai Football Club—Bertes, Johns, Tonkin, Loomis, Ross, Macdonald, Brodie, Nash, Clifford, Drake and Olsen (Captain).

St. Xavier's—Wilson, H. Favacho, W. Favacho, Encarnacao, Dixon, Johnson, A. Gutierrez, Silva, F. Gutierrez, Jr., J. Gutierrez and A Aguiar.

Club Kicks Off

The Club kicked the ball first and followed it well into the Saints' territory but they were soon driven back and for some time it was just ding-dong, ding-dong, with the College a little in the ascendant. Then Olsen got hold of the ball and carrying it down the left centered it in fine position and Clifford, who was waiting, shot hard and Mr. Custodian Wilson did not have a chance. One up to the Club. And that was as far as the scoring went in the first half.

Somewhere in part two the game became exciting and the running was fast enough to give Aguiar cramp and keep him off the field just for a little time. Both sides were doing a good deal of individual work which did not bring their respective sides much nearer to the goal until the clever forward, Drake, managed to snap up the ball somewhere in the center, carry it at the toe of his boot into scoring distance, and then, bang, two up for the Club—Wilson looked feverish.

Wings Are Neglected

Just after this some of the spectators noticed that Olsen was on the field and that in a quiet way he was doing his very little bit in really good style. Then they began to wonder why he was not given a little more food in the way of Ball. He was simply starved. Even in the best circles it has been known for the inside and center to feed the wings. Generally wings are quite dainty morsels. Feed them, gentlemen, especially when Olsen is one of them. He can always carry on and center well. I noticed that last week Alex Leslie was starved in the same position. He can run and place a bit too.

It would be difficult to say just who was responsible for the Club's third success. Olsen, Brodie and Drake were all in the sunlight, Clifford and Macdonald were careering near by, and then suddenly Wilson raced from between the post of the Xavier's citadel and bang, bang, again from someone's boot and goal number three had been scored. With the game well in hand the Club seemed to play better than ever, and not many minutes had passed when Brodie passed nicely to Clifford and Clifford did the rest. Four goals to the Club.

But the College boys were not yet beaten and they did their utmost to score, and just before time they were rewarded with a goal, thanks to a pretty bit of combination which resulted in Aguiar popping the ball

ther well out of Bertie's reach and letting it rest in the folds of the net. When Referee Fulton blew his whistle for "No play" the Club were leading by the handsome margin of four goals to one.

With a win in their favor the S. F. C. are the first team to claim two points on the league table. From the look of things yesterday the Club should carry most things before them this season. They were without Isherwood, Campbell and Forshaw it is true, and when those players turn out they will have eleven good men and true. But the thing that impressed itself upon the onlooker was that the winners could do so much better. They seem to be really powerful individually but if they will only get together and combine they should be invicible. I think Tonkin the skipper will agree to this.

The Xavier's boys were beaten by a team who were more experienced than they were. To begin with they looked as if their superior combination might prove a weighty factor and enable them to win. But they did not carry on their early good work. They imitated the Club and it was a case of every man for himself. Then the Club put it all over them. Johnston is a new man in the Xavier's team and at center half he proved to be one of the best men on the field. He feeds well, he knows how to tackle, he is a worker all the time and his passing was an object lesson to all who would learn. Brother Faust is surely pleased to have Johnston. Sure.

Police v. A Navy Team

The only other league game that took place yesterday afternoon was that between the Police and the Navy. The Navy never had a chance. Crookdake turned up clothed in a spotlessly clean sweater and the boys who rule the waves could not take their eyes off it; therefore Crookdake's side got busy and scored no less than nine goals. Yes. The Navy got one goal, and that was when they were exhorted to keep their eyes to the front.

Johnny Robertson only scored one of the goals, but he recognised that the Navy was under a disadvantage. They would look at the pictures on the touch line. Watson was out for blood and popped on five goals all by his little self. Newman scored once, and finding the sensation pleasant, scored again and smiled. Biggs from the back line wanted one. He got it, but does not want me to dwell too much upon the achievement. Fairbairn was in goal. Same old hat, same old style. Very nice too.

Nanyang College v. Soochow College

In the Far Eastern Inter-Collegiate Championship series of soccer games Nanyang College met the Soochow team yesterday. After a fast game which proved interesting to a large number of spectators the Nanyang team ran out victors by four goals to one. This team has now beaten both Hangchow and Soochow and looks forward with interest to meeting St. John's, Jessfield, on January 4.

Soochow College will play St. John's next Saturday and ought to give that well trained team a good game.

The game yesterday was refereed to everyone's satisfaction by Mr. Alex Leslie.

ENGLISH OARSMEN KILLED IN ACTION

London, Nov. 2.—Captain J. S. Carter, the famous Cambridge University oarsman who was a member of the Light Blue eight that won the boat race in 1903, has been killed in action on the Western front. Lieuenant O. J. N. Lambert, one of the most promising public school oarsmen and a splendid all-round athlete, has also fallen. Major G. Featherstone, who has been wounded, rowed in the Thames Rowing Club eight for the Crane Challenge Cup at Henley Regatta.

To the long list of Rugby internationals who have fallen in the war must be added Lieutenant W. R. Sutherland, the famous Hawick and Scottish three-quarter.

CAPTAIN 'EDDIE' GRANT IS KILLED IN FRANCE

National League Third Basemen Slain In Attempt To Rescue 'Lost Battalion'

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, October 21. (Associated Press.)—Captain Edward Grant, former third baseman of the New York National League Club, and attached to the 307th Infantry, was killed by a shell when leading a unit to the aid of the famous "lost battalion."

The battalion was surrounded for five days in the Argonne Forest and Captain Grant was killed in one of the attempts to reach it.

New York, October 22.—"Eddie" Grant first came into athletic prominence when he was at Harvard. He played third base on the 'Varsity baseball team and was one of the best all-around college players of his day. After leaving college he played with an independent baseball team in Lynn, Mass., and in 1905 he signed with the Cleveland American League Club. He stayed in Cleveland only a short time, and was sent to the Jersey City Club of the old Eastern League. In 1907 he was purchased by the Philadelphia National League Club and played there under Manager Billy Murray until 1911, when he was traded to the Cincinnati Club.

Grant was purchased by Manager McGraw of the Giants in 1913 and played at third base and shortstop for two years. He was a handy utility player and could fill in any position on the infield. While never a heavy batsman he was a skillful fielder and a smart base runner. Grant retired from baseball in 1915, and, until America entered the war, practiced law. He attended the first Plattsburg Camp. He is the first of the major league ball players to give his life for his country. Grant was born in Franklin, Mass., in 1883.

China's Chances In Olympic Good

(Continued from Page 1)

Following the meeting one of the members, in response to a question as to what the P. A. A. F. intended doing about the matter of reinstating local professional baseball players, who some time ago asked to have their status changed from that of professionals to amateurs, replied that the request was made several months ago by the players in the form of a blanket application; that the men had requested that their amateur standing be restored in a body; that the P. A. A. F. had at the time returned the application to the player whose name headed the list of applicants, together with a notice that the P. A. A. F. would take no action upon the matter unless each player made his application separately. Since that time nothing has been heard from any one of the players.

While the committee member in question did not say so, it is generally understood that the P. A. A. F. is opposed to the idea of restoring any professional athlete to amateur standing simply as a means of defeating the Japanese, Chinese or any other of the visiting delegations because the fact would be most unsportsmanlike and un-American.

Committees on baseball, track and field, tennis and basketball were practically decided upon at yesterday's meeting and will be announced in the near future.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

The proximity of an electric light pole and an open first-story window proved too much of a temptation to Eu Ah-hyul. He shinned the one and entered the other just at dawn the other morning and thus found himself inside the residence of Yang Fch-kung at 1294 Hanbury Road.

Unfortunately for Eu the window happened to be that of Yang's bedroom and when he slid over the sill and hit the floor Yang was just climbing out of his cot to see if breakfast was on the way. Eu made some hasty remark about having mistaken his way as he went back through the window and started giving Old Man Gravity a race down the pole.

Eu didn't notice until after he had developed too much velocity to stop that Chinese Police Constable 1249 had happened along and was leaning nonchalantly against the pole, idly twirling his night stick.

Eu told the Mixed Court that he wanted to get back to his old home in Koompo and the light-pole-window route seemed to be the only way he could get started on the journey. The court was sorry to interrupt his trip but felt that the pilgrim would be better off if he waited a week before setting out again.

Low Grade Camouflage

It is the habit of Te Kyung-oen, proprietor of a hardware establishment on Broadway, to stand at the door bidding each of his staff a cheery good-night as they pass out, homeward bound, after the day's work is done. He had to look twice at Tsang Ah-loh one evening last week before he recognised his trusted employe. Tsang, ordinarily of the type of figure known in elite circles as svelte, appeared to have developed a startling baywindow since the tiffin hour. Te expressed concern and, placed a sympathetic hand on Tsang's bulging waist line. Then his expression turned from one of commiseration to one of horror and he jerked the corpulent one's gown open, disclosing a keg of the firm's very best wire nails. Tsang offered in evidence his past good record and as it was obvious that he was pretty much of an amateur in the matter of crime he got off with only two days in the Municipal keep.

Why Dinner Was Late

Leaving the two ducks sizzling gloriously in the cooker over a fire in the yard, Zan Ching-ching stepped inside the doorway of his home at 146 Nanzing Road to get a sip of tea and indulge in an anticipatory dream of succulent drumsticks. Stepping out again a moment later he saw a ragged shirt tail flip briskly around the corner of the compound gateway and simultaneously noted that the fire flickered upward through a grating unoccupied of either cooker or ducks.

A wild wail of anguish ricocheted up and down Nanzing Road as Zan took up the trail of the flickering shirt tail. But a C.P.C. had seen its wearer, Yau Ah-foh, slide out of the gateway with the smoking pan of fowl under his arm and had already sized up the situation and was taking rapid steps to rectify matters. Dashing up an alleyway Yau realised that he was carrying too much ballast to distance the C.P.C. so he abandoned the ducks. Zan stopped to gather up his badly maltreated dinner but the C.P.C. kept on going and presently he and Yau joined arms and went along together to the station where Yau stopped over night, changing to more permanent quarters in Muirhead Road next morning. He has a lease of a year on his new apartment.

Few Left-Handers In France But Poilus Have Good Arms

Evers Says Frenchmen Will Develop Into Great Curve Pitchers When They Get The Knack Of Throwing

By Johnny Evers
(Famous American Baseball Player)

Somewhere in France—Teaching baseball to Frenchmen is great work. If I succeed at it I'm coming home and teach Sanskrit at Harvard. That's easier, as I don't know any Sanskrit.

The trouble is with the teacher, for those fellows grab a point very quickly and, considering the fact that the teacher speaks a dozen words of French and can't pronounce them, and has to teach by making motions, they learn wonderfully well.

The rules have been translated into French by the Y.M.C.A. and K. of C., and the French soldiers and officers have been studying them, but there are some things that don't translate very well.

My system is to get out there and try to show them, using all the fellows I can get hold of who know the game and showing them how. Once they are see how, they jump out and turn the trick.

Over at ——, where I was with General Vidal's troops, I took one young French officer who spoke a little English and in ten minutes he was hooking a curve over the plate and was astonished to see what the ball did, never having heard of a curve ball before.

All Batted Left Handed

One morning I took a bunch of them and was showing them how to bat and how to stand at the plate. I kept it up for ten minutes then handed the bat to one fellow and went to toss the ball up for him to hit, McGrath, who was helping me, and some others fielding.

After about a dozen of them had batted, I noticed that everyone of them was hitting left-handed so I ran up to inquire, and discovered it was my boner; as I bat left handed and they thought they all had to hit that way.

As soon as I explained that they could hit from either side of the plate they commenced cracking the ball much better and weren't half as awkward.

I discovered that very few of the Frenchmen are left handed, which may account for their smartness, but it is probably explained by their military training, as they all have learned to throw grenades right handed, and they learned with a long overhand, straight arm swing.

That makes them throw a baseball high overhand, like Overall used to do, and the great trouble was to make them hook the arm instead of bowling, as the English cricketer does. But when they catch the knack of pitching they can make a curve shoot.

The infield throwing is much harder to teach, but they get the knack of snapping a ball much quicker when you put them on the infield and explain that the ball must beat the runner to first and they haven't time to take the long windup.

I find the throwing arm of a Frenchman is much stronger than that of an American of the same age, because they are not accustomed to much throwing, while so many American boys hurt their throwing arms while they are kids.

Of course, our trained players, who have over-developed arms, throw stronger, and I am afraid to let the French boys throw hard for fear they may damage their arms, when every arm means one less German and maybe more.

The Englishman's Freak Idea

There was a fellow over at —— where I was for three days, an Englishman, who had a new idea in baseball. He never had seen the game, as he was born of English parents in Egypt and lived most of his life in France, but he was interested.

After watching the batting he wanted to know why it would not be better for the batter to stand on the plate, facing the pitcher, and hit the ball. I tried to explain, and he insisted upon trying it. After two balls had humped him he admitted that old ways are the best.

Imagine a guy trying that on Walter Johnson, but he had the nerve, all right, and was right until he was thoroughly convinced he was wrong.

One thing the Frenchman is sure to beat us at, and that is in kicking on the umpire. The Frenchman won't make a kick, nor will the Englishman, one because he is too polite, and the other because it is the tradition of his sportsmanship that the word of the umpire is final.

The Frenchman is a fine sportsman and a game fellow, and he can give us points on some things.

Umpiring will be a soft job over here until we train them to bark at umpires, and I think that even then they will think we are something of savages.

The game is going like wildfire among the French soldiers, and when two American teams are playing more than half of the spectators are French, asking each other excitedly how and why plays are made. It is a great chance to explain and show them. If we had enough teachers we would have all French playing the game before another Summer is over.

The complicated game appeals to the Frenchman more than to the English, and most of the questions they ask are about the strategy of the game and not the mechanical part.

APPLES! APPLES!!

THE FAMOUS

'NEWTOWN PIPPINS'

Boyes, Bassett & Co.

"COMMANDER"

"Commander" stands supreme in it's power to satisfy the most fastidious smokers. It is a mild, pleasing cigarette made in a "Super Size"....

"Commander must be smoked to be appreciated"

Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd. London

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Those wives of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as that is the first sign of any Irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. In all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Refracting and Manufacturing Optician

Dr. John Goddard

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley, M. D.

36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Saishu Maru, Dec. 16
Per N.Y.Y. s.s. Tshima M. Dec. 17

For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Dec. 21

MAILS DUE.

From U.S. and Canada:
Per s.s. Kamo Maru.....Dec. 15
Per C.M. s.s. Nanking .....Dec. 24

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH.....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW .....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.06
WUSIH .....dep.	..	10.31	12.04	13.41	15.54	19.29	20.30	2.10
CHANGCHOW...dep.	6.50	11.28	13.16	15.06	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
ZANYANG .....dep.	8.06	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	4.06
CHINKIANG.....dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.23	..	..	5.06
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	14.15	*16.35	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW .....dep.	..	..	18.30		..	..	..	..
TSINANFU .....dep.	..	..	17.46		..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	6.00		..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	7.30		..	..	..	..
PEKING .....arr.	..	..	10.20		..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING .....dep.	..	..	16.45		..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	19.30		..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	21.45		..	..	..	..
TSINANFU .....dep.	..	..	8.15		..	..	..	..
PUKOW .....arr.	..	..	6.00		..	..	..	..
NANKING .....dep.	..	..	*7.25	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
CHINKIANG ....dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	12.30	16.06	16.16	1.06
TANYANG .....dep.	..	..	9.56	10.50	14.12	16.43	16.58	..
CHANGCHOW ..dep.	7.02	..	10.34	12.15	15.08	17.32	20.30	3.06
WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.38	13.56	16.00	18.28	..	4.11
SOOCHOW .....dep.	9.36	8.06	12.58	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH.....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.30	18.10	8.55	21.30	SHANGHAI NORTH..dep.	6.17	7.30	10.05	12.21	14.00	15.30	17.20	19.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.43	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.2	21.57	KIANGWANdep	1.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.55	8.45	11.35	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.30	22.05	WOOSUNG FORTS...arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.30

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.28	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.24	....	16.53	18.48	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.12	19.20	....
Yekzah ..... dep.	8.46	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	2.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.85	18.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.38	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.0	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.28	17.36
Yekzah ..... dep	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.5	3.40
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.58	11.56	....	4.48	16.52	....
Songkiang ..... dep	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.		*9.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*
Shanghai South ..... arr.		*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10.30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	3.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	...	17.20	....			
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15			
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27			
Zahkou.....	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	...	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40			

R. Restaurant Car.

Christmas Shoppers' Guide

And Automobile News

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American-Oriental Banking Corp	N 2	Johnson's Wax	A 20
American School of Correspondence	N 15	Klauber Trading Co., Inc.	A 22
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Arkell & Douglas, Inc.	A 20	Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd	M 4
Arts & Crafts Ltd	N 17	Laou Kiu Chwang	M 7
Bianchi	M 12	La Vogue	S 3
Boyes, Bassett & Co.	N 10	Mountrie & Co., Ltd.	M 10
Br. American Tob. Co., Ltd.	M 28	Mustard & Co.	N 5
Brewer & Co.	M 6	Overland Car	A 24
Central Garage	A 25	Pond's Preparations	M 15
Chinese-American Pub. Co.	N 13	Reid's, Ltd.	N 7
China Invest. & Trading Co.	N 20	Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.	N 4
China Realty Co., Ltd.	N 23	Sennet Freres	M 10
China Tea Co., Ltd.	M 12	Shainin & Co.	M 8
Commercial Press, Ltd.	N 19	Shanghai Garage Co.	A 19
Crossley Cars	A 26	Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo R'way	N 25
Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.	A 27	Shanghai Horse Bazaar	A 23
Ed. Evans & Sons, Ltd.	M 6	Shanghai-Nanking Railway	N 25
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Ford Cars	A 21/2	Thorsen & Co.	N 18
Gande, Price & Co.	M 5	Tobacco Co.	[illegible]
Gaston, Williams & Wigmore	N 3	Motors	[illegible]
Gaston, Williams & Wigmore	M 3	Watson & Co. Ltd	N [illegible]
Getz Bros. & Co., Ltd.	N 24	Walk-Over Shoe Store	M 2
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	N 15	Weeks & Co., Ltd.	M 14
Henry the Tailor	N 12	Westminster Tob. Co., Ltd.	N 6
Hirsbrunner & Co.	M 14/16	Whiteaway, Laidlaw's	N 9
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Honigsberg & Co., Inc.	A 26	Wing On & Co., Ltd.	M 13/17
Hwa Veng Factory	N 23	W. Z. Zee & Sons	N 8

"A" Automobile Section: "M" Magazine Section:

"N" News Section: "S" Supplement.

Suggestions For Christmas Gifts Picked Up In Tour Of The Shops -:- By "Holly"

A VISIT has been paid to some of the leading Stores in Shanghai with the idea of finding out just what there is to be had in the way of Christmas goods—presents, eatables, drinkables, wearing apparel and so on. Taking into consideration that a four years' war has just ended, the difficulty there has been in procuring goods and the scarcity of steamers to bring them out to the Far East, the display in the stores is both large and varied, and a short summary of articles to be found may not come amiss. To make a tour of the Stores at this season of the year is a very pleasant occupation and the courtesy with which one is received and the alacrity with, which goods are displayed is not the least agreeable part of the task.

'Baby Ben'

A dainty little alarm clock is surely a novel and attractive present for anyone of either sex, and "Baby Ben," who is on sale at all the leading stores (Mustard and Co., importers), will surely find many purchasers this 'Xmastide. Start the New Year right by cutting out that extra 30 minutes' doze in the morning—"Baby Ben" will see that you do it!

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Bianchi

Bianchi's store, owing to the lamentable death of the owner, has passed into other hands, but the same high standard of goods is being maintained. The name Bianchi is synonymous with satisfaction and during the four years of war, when supplies have been both expensive and scarce, the quality of cakes and sweets to be had here has never varied. Now excellent sweets and chocolates of all kinds at reasonable prices are to be found and dainty boxes to hold them. Bianchi also makes cakes of all kinds, plum cake, cream cake, chocolate cake, petits fours and excellent rolls and a speciality is made of ice cream which can be sent out ready for receptions or dinners.

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Brascolite

The proper illumination of the home during the festive season (and all the year round) is a problem that *pater familias* may easily solve by a visit to the China Investment and Trading Co., Inc., in Klukiang Road. The Brascolite system affords a soft, pure diffused light, which is claimed by the makers of the system to be "the same as daylight."

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Brewer & Co.

When once you enter Brewer's store, if you are in the very slightest sense a book lover, it is a difficult matter to leave. You are attracted by first one book and then another and if you are choosing a present you are puzzled to know which to take. The books for children are charmingly got up and amongst others there is a new edition of "Alice in Wonderland," illustrated by Lucie Attwell and a book of "French Fairy Tales" illustrated by the same clever artist. There are "Verses for Children" with perfectly delightful colored pictures, a most fascinating book, and "Tinker, Tailor" illustrated by Louis Wain, from which it was almost impossible to tear oneself away. Hilda Cowham has also some charmingly illustrated books. There are selections of poems for older folk very daintily bound in soft leather and in different colors and all the newest novels, including one by Pett Ridge. The usual Annuals for Boys and Girls must not be forgotten, such as "Chums," "The Boys' Own" and "The Girls' Own"

Messrs. Brewer have their usual nice selection of Christmas Cards, also papers for wrapping parcels, tags to attach to them and ribbon and cord to tie them up. They have also a large choice of excellent paper and envelopes and cards in various delicate shades.

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Cigarettes

Attention is called to the advertisements of "Three Castles Cigarettes (British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.) and "Commanders" Cigarettes (Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.). Both brands are so well-known that they need no description here—the point to be emphasised is, that they form highly appreciated gifts for devotees of "My Lady Nicotine." Mention should also be made of the Melkonian Cigarettes imported by Loubeh, of Whangpoo Road, the various brands of which—more especially "Amon-Re"—are rapidly becoming popular favorites.

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Commercial Press

The Commercial Press is located in very fine premises in the Honan Road; but so large is the business carried on that more space is required and the upper floor is being brought into requisition. Everything found at the Commercial Press appears to be duplicated, Chinese apparently for foreigners. The latter Chinese books for English students. There are story story books for Chinese speaking boys and are 'Xmas cards for Chinese boys; there languages; [illegible]s with words in both and Chinese. There are foreign pens paper [illegible]ese pens, foreign writing writing and extremely pretty Chinese writing paper decorated with hand painted flowers. There are games of all kinds and toys, and presiding over all is a life-sized figure of Father Christmas with his traditional red coat and white hair and beard.

The Commercial Press is sole agent for Messrs. F. A. Davis and Co.'s medical books, also for Ingersoll watches. The Commercial Press makes a speciality of lantern slides of which there are specimens set into two handsome lanterns; with the electric light inside, these are pretty and effective. They also undertake printing of all kinds and there is a good collection of microscopes, compasses and so forth.

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Edward Evans

It is always a pleasure to visit Evans' store, and at this season there are so many attractive items that it is difficult to mention half. The window is nicely decorated with paper flowers, for which you can buy the materials in boxes, two dozen in each. Carnations, chrysanthemums and poinsettias are especially pretty. Also made of crepe paper are festoons for Christmas trees. There are numberless small articles for putting in Santa Claus stockings, each done up in a neat little box with a suitable motto. Tags for parcels and ribbons for tying the same are also to be had. And the books! the most delightful books for boys and girls of all ages. Patriotic books, books on aircraft and railways, fairy stories, history made enchanting in stories and, to crown all, books such as Lorna Doone and David Copperfield abridged and simplified and most beautifully illustrated. Ladies' desk sets are to be had in many shades and form a delightful addition to the writing table, consisting of blotting-pad, inkstand, pen-tray, paper-knife, paper-weight and letter-stand. Writing paper and envelopes in great variety are to be procured here and Christmas cards with sympathetic words.

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Gande, Price & Co.

Notwithstanding the abnormal conditions due to the war, this old-established firm is, as usual, to the fore with its tempting assortment of wines, liqueurs and spirits for the festive season. Gande, Price and Co., are agents for some of the world's best-known brands, and those who intend replenishing their cellars will do well to pay a visit to the store in Kiangse Road before the real 'Xmas rush commences.

Garner, Queich & Co.

"Elephant Head" brands of wines, spirits, etc., as supplied by the old-established house of Garner, Queich and Co., have secured a strong position in this discriminating market. Large or small quantities are supplied, to suit the convenience of the buyer. Orders should be placed early.

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Hall & Holtz

Messrs. Hall & Holtz are experiencing a disappointment in that they have, up to the present, received no Christmas stores of any kind; they expect them any day and hope to have them in time for Christmas. In the meanwhile they have their usual excellent Plum Puddings, Mincemeat and Xmas Cakes, also a great variety of crackers and Xmas stockings.

Happily the toys have arrived and there is a varied assortment; there are some splendid motor cars and tricycles and some new games, notably The Mail Express or Accommodation Train played with railway carriages on a map of America, and a fine Race Game. A present for a girl typical of the times is a knitting set in a box containing colored wool, knitting needles and a pretty bag to hang on the arm. A good present for a boy is a Structo Auto Builder and for a smaller person a nice set of garden tools in a box.

The floor above is a pretty sight; tables laid out with dainty painted satin sachets, pincushions of all shapes, emery cushions depicting a Red Cross, a lucky horseshoe and a fascinating little black pig with a scarlet snout and a curly tail. There is a large choice of handkerchiefs, always an acceptable present; some with lace edging, some embroidered all round, others embroidered at the corners. A novelty is the colored handkerchiefs. The beaded bags are extremely handsome and make a nice finishing touch to a pretty costume. Most noticeable are the squares for hats composed of flowered ninon, of colored and gold brocade and the flowered ninon scarves. Bead and gold trimmings are to be had in great variety and the appliqué butterflies for dresses are both handsome and durable. Hair ornaments with or without aigrettes are most becoming and can be had in a variety of designs.

For evening dresses fine tulle is to be had in all shades, including gold color. Warm and comfortable for the season are the down quilts in figured and plain satin in all the prettiest colors.

The Millinery Department is in very competent hands. Some extremely smart models are noticeable; a large hat with a soft brown fur crown, brown tulle brim and bows; another, a small close shape, with black velvet crown, a jet edge and black aigrette; and yet a third, composed simply of a crown of otter fur and velvet of a soft shade of green.

The men's department is particularly well stocked; there are serviceable trunks of all kinds; the softest mohair rugs for traveling. For winter wear there is thick warm tweed for suits and warm overcoats and dressing-gowns. As gifts there are the finest and softest silk scarves made double, warm yet at the same time very light. The neckties are many and varied.

• • •

Hirsbrunner & Co.

A visit to Hirsbrunner, with the idea of making a purchase, necessitates a fairly well-lined purse; not that the beautiful articles to be found there are extravagantly priced but that they are of an expensive kind. For Christmas there are some charming gifts to be had; pendants with one, two or three diamond drops on fine platinum and gold chains; diamond rings, brooches, and bracelets, plain gold bracelets and bangles and wrist watches; cuff links and waistcoat buttons in great variety. The silverware is especially dainty and attractive; a coffee set makes a pretty wedding gift; there are many other articles such as silver cigarette boxes, jewel boxes of every imaginable shape lined with velvet or satin, dainty little vanity boxes and handsome clocks. There is also a selection of good cut glass, notably two very handsome punch bowls.

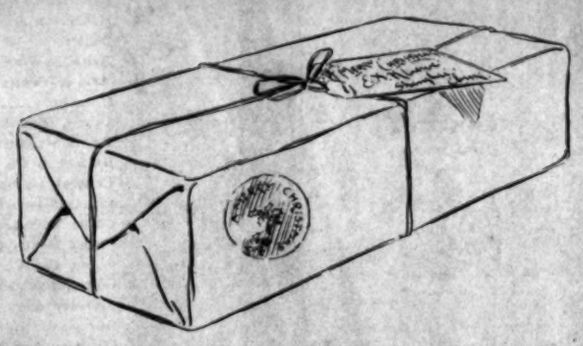
• • •

Hope Brothers

A visit to Hope Brothers shows a variety of beautiful and useful articles. They are selling a large stock of good cutlery and plated ware at reasonable prices, nice little tea-

(Continued on Page 4)

USEFUL CHRISTMAS GIFTS



A MERRY CHRISTMAS IS ASSURED EVERY WEARER OF

WALK-OVER SHOES

BECAUSE EVERYTHING YOU DEMAND IN SHOES YOU FIND IN WALK-OVERS—STYLE, COMFORT AND WEAR.

A practical gift this season is the most acceptable. It is sure to please the recipient, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have given something worth while.

Our windows are just full of reasons why Walk-Over Shoes should be on your list of Christmas Gifts. Come in and let us show you.

PHOENIX, McCALLUM and ONYX SILK HOSIERY:
GIVE "HIM" OR "HER" a box for CHRISTMAS.

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

"The Store Ahead"

24 NANKING ROAD

We will give your mail orders our prompt and careful attention.

G.W.W ALTIES

RELIANCE
(Gold-filled)

$11.90

WATERBURY

$5.50

"RADIOLITE"
Wrist Watch

$7.10

WATERBURY
"Radiolite"

$7.40

Ingersoll

There is no Christmas gift like a watch; it is beautiful, it is useful, and it is a constant reminder each day in the year.

THE Ingersoll Reliance is famous as the first 7-jewel, bridge-model watch to sell at anywhere near its price, $6

Now we have a *de luxe* edition of the Reliance—in a gold-filled case guaranteed for ten years and likely to wear twenty. Either plain or fancy engraved back. Special dial. $11.90.

And we also have an extra fine edition in the solid-nickel case—a screw case, dust-proof watch with the special dial of the gold-filled. $6.75

The Waterbury is a graceful new Ingersoll with a good old name; a man's watch, small and with four jewels.

The Waterbury "Radiolite" is the regular Waterbury with hands and figures which glow and show time in the dark. They are coated with "Radiolite," a new luminous substance whose light-giving power comes from genuine radium.

The "Radiolite" Wrist Watch gives you the shows-time-in-the-dark features combined with the convenience of the wrist watch. For winter wear, the wirst watch saves unbuttoning overcoats, inside coats, reaching into waistcoat pockets, and may be taking off gloves.

Others: $2.60 to $6.70.

The regular "Radiolite" at $4.35; the "Radiolite" Two-in-One, for desk or dresser, $4.95; and the Midget "Radiolite" for women, $6.70.

The Eclipse, $3.90; the Junior, $4.85; the plain dial Midget, $4.85; and the Yankee $2.60.

See them at Boyes, Bassett & Co.; Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.; Edward Evans & Sons; Commercial Press, Ltd.; Sincere & Co.; or your dealer.

ECLIPSE

$3.90

JUNIOR

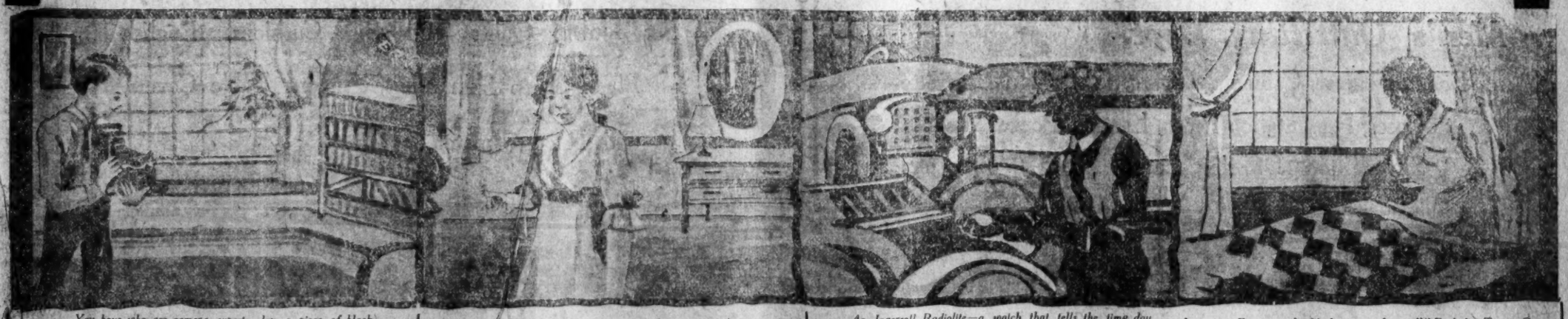
$4.85

RADIOLITE
Two-in-ONE

$4.95

RADIOLITE

$4.35



You boys who are camera experts—lay a piece of black paper and a photographic plate over your Radiolite in a dark room. The result proves there's real radium in the watch.

Every girl should have a small, stylish, accurate Radiolite in her purse and on her dresser, for day and night.

An Ingersoll Radiolite—a watch that tells the time day and night is the watch for the motorist. There's one for the wrist or the pocket.

Everyone should have an Ingersoll Radiolite Two-in-One for the dresser by the bed.

Suggestions For Christmas Gifts Picked Up In Tour Of The Shops

(Continued from Page 2)

knives, pretty tea-spoons and Thermos flasks are to be had in great variety. They have received a new kind of safety razor which they highly recommend. There is also a choice selection of more valuable articles, gold cigarette cases set with diamonds, gold hand-bags, gold knives for the waistcoat pocket, diamond rings and bracelets and a very large number of wrist watches of every description.

* * *

Ingersoll Watches

What could be more appropriate as a gift for "Him" or for "Her" than one of the beautiful timekeepers manufactured by the world-famous Ingersoll Co. Gaston, Williams and Wigmore Far Eastern Division, Inc., are the agents in China, but needless to say they do not make retail sales; all varieties of Ingersoll watches will be found on display at the principal stores.

* * *

Lane And Crawford

Lane and Crawford are noted for the excellence of their goods and their provisions are succulent enough to tempt an anchorite. In these days when we hear so much of rationing and shortage of supplies it is quite comforting to see that at any rate in this part of the world we shall not starve! Messrs. Lane and Crawford have the choicest selection of Christmas fare; Australian hams, Sugar Cane Brand; Swift's American cream cheese, salmon cutlets in this and every variety of tinned goods. Mincemeat made by Heinz is to be recommended and Californian marmalade made from an old Scottish recipe once tasted will never be forgotten. For dessert there are assorted crystalised and glace fruits in boxes, pineapple fingers, prunes stuffed with almonds, stuffed dates, Bunte's Diana confectionery, caramels and chocolates in gorgeous boxes. For years Lane and Crawford have imported the finest crackers in the market and this year is no exception to the rule.

To pass to another department, they have many pretty articles and materials; soft satin for evening dresses in all shades; evening cloaks ready to wear and evening gloves, including white kid. As trimming there is a variety of bead buttons, bead trimmings and tassels, pretty and novel. There are handkerchiefs by the score; embroidered, with colored borders, with pictures for children; there are manicure sets, sewing bags and silk hand-bags that are a dream.

For the men there are pipes, tobacco pouches, cigarette cases, very nicely fitted suit cases and warm traveling rugs. And what can the heart of man want more?

* * *

La Vogue

The Yule-tide offerings of bewitching feminine apparel on view in the showrooms of La Vogue, at 46 Nanking Road, are one of the features of our Christmas-time *Malco*. They embrace almost every kind of the most high-class and ultramodish women's raiment, from such trifles (that matter) as alluring *jarretieres*, veils, collars, flowers, *et cetera* to the most sumptuous fur coats and fur sets, and the most dazzlingly superb evening dresses and wraps. The comprehensive stock in their *atelage* is of a quality and style not to be surpassed outside of the fashion centers of Europe and the United States. Hats are here in great variety, and intrinsically moderate in price. Indeed all the articles on view are marked at most attractive figures, and considering the dimculties of importing during recent abnormal times the array is both astonishing in luxury and unexpectedly reasonable as regards prices. Quality has ever been a watchword of this establishment, and its selling motto of "Vogue—Value—Variety" is conscientiously lived up to. The management is expert on furs of all kinds, and seekers after extra-chic Christmas gifts in this line should decidedly take a look-over their Yule-tide display, which is attractively set out in both the lower and upper showrooms.

* * *

Laou Kiu Chwang

This fine big store in the Nanking Road, since its opening last October, has become a fashionable center for buying silks, embroideries, gauzes, hosiery, and the countless items of fancy goods dear to feminine hearts. The Christmas display is very beautiful, and an examination of the prices proves that they are most reasonable.

* * *

Moutrie & Co.

Moutrie and Co. have a full range of the latest Victrolas in various styles to suit all pockets. They have received a fine collection of records of 'Xmas music, such as "Nazareth," 'Xmas Carols and Hymns, the "Halledujah Chorus" and many others. The list of other records is a long one, and there are specially good records of dance music, fox trots, one steps and waltzes. Moutrie's pianos need no recommendation, they are already so favorably known; they have now in stock Baby Grands by most of the celebrated makers. They have also a large stock of music and songs.

* * *

Pond's Preparations

The toilet goods bearing the name of "Pond's" are so well-known that little need be said about them. The Vanishing Cream and Cold Cream are on sale everywhere, and are put up in dainty tubes and jars that are an ornament to any woman's dressing table. Mere man, too, has discovered that an application of Pond's after shaving adds to his morning feeling of physical well-being.

Reid, Evans & Co.

This firm, agents for "Reid's, Ltd.," have put a new—to Shanghai—champagne on the market, which is said to be the equal of any of the finest brands known to the Eastern connoisseur, viz., "Duc de Monaco." The same firm supply (wholesale only) the finest wines, spirits, liqueurs, etc., produced in Europe, which they have recently purchased in America.

* * *

Shainin & Co.

Christmas is the season of good cheer and it is well to know where that good cheer is to be found. Shainin has moved from Nanking Road to commodious premises in the Szechuen Road where delicacies of every kind are in profusion. Russian commodities are especially good; butter both fresh and for cooking, sweets in papers and delicious cranberries and bilberries, swimming in juice, and which make most delicious tarts. Salmon, smoked and salt, anchovies and olives tempt the appetite and excellent Swiss and Dutch cheeses are always to be had. Shainin makes a speciality of coffee; it is fresh ground for each customer and as it is sold in bags instead of tins the full weight is obtained, Mocha coffee being sold at 80 cents the pound. Wines bottled on the premises are to be had at reasonable prices and French and Russian liqueurs. Australian butter, both fresh and for cooking, is to be recommended, as well as delicious Australian caramels.

* * *

Siberman

Messrs. Silberman's store is out of the beaten track and so might be overlooked, which would be a pity, as they have a nice selection of goods just arrived in time for Christmas. There are dolls, of course, some as large as a small boy; a footballer, a doughboy, a chubby-faced Uncle Sam, a bluejacket and others. Scooters, on which a boy can sit and propel himself, would be a particularly enchanting present to the recipient. There are railways with lines, engines and carriages complete; the Tinkertoy, the Wonder wood builder, calculated to charm and keep a small boy quiet on a hopelessly wet day. There are puzzles of many kinds and a box called "Mixed Pickles" containing a new amusement for social gatherings.

Messrs. Silberman have received a large stock of silk sweaters; heavy silk in all colors, one especially pretty, a bright yellow with white edging. Another practical sweater is the sleeveless garment, made of silk in all shades and fitting to the waist, a garment to wear under the evening cloak. There are also loose sleeveless silk sweaters. Spats are comforting to those who suffer from cold feet and neat tight-fitting woollen caps are good for golf or windy weather.

Messrs. Silberman have many other things, too numerous to mention; manicure sets, leather collar boxes and

(Continued on Page 6)

Great Reduction Sale

BUY YOUR

'XMAS & NEW YEAR GIFTS

at the well-known house of

HOPE BROTHERS & CO.

(A Chinese Concern)

47-48 Nanking Road

CHRISTMAS 1918

Lane, Crawford & Company, Limited

Provision Department

For Finest Hams, Bacon, Cheese, Crackers and Table Decorations, Chocolates and Confectionery, Nuts, Table Fruits, Canadian Potatoes and Apples, etc.

Wine and Spirit Dept.

For Ports, Sherries, Burgundies, Clarets and Liqueurs.

Men's Outfitting Dept.

For Smokers' Cabinets, Cigars, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Presentation Pipes, Leather Pocket Wallets, Silver-fitted Dressing Cases, Fancy Vests, etc.

Ladies' Department

For Silk Hosiery, Gloves and Veils, Dainty Handkerchiefs and Mufflers, Fur Sets, Silk Jerseys, Manicure Sets, Hand Mirrors, Smart Blouses, etc.

Furnishing Department

For Down Quilts and Silk Cushions, English Black Sheep Skin Rugs, Angora Table Covers, with Rugs to match.

Lane, Crawford & Company, Limited

The "Top Notch" of Scotch!

"KING GEORGE IV"

Distilled by the largest distillers of Scotch Whisky in the world — **THE DISTILLERS COMPANY, LTD.**

Their unique position has enabled them, throughout the war, to supply a **HIGH-GRADE WHISKY**, of great age, fine bouquet, and perfect purity.

It has the real air of Scotland

Don't forget — make your next

A "KING GEORGE IV"

otherwise known as

The "Top Notch" of Scotch

THE
TOP-NOTCH
OF SCOTCH
is
"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky
A gentle and soothing "steadier" for lucky winners and luckless losers after the tension of watching an exciting "finish" is found in "King George IV," the "Top Notch of Scotch." Rich in all the essentials of a high grade whisky—great age—fine bouquet—rounded mellowness—and perfect purity. The "Winning Whisky."
GOING TOP-NOTCH!

On sale at all first-class Hotels, Cafes, and Storekeepers

Distributors **GANDE, PRICE & CO.** **Distributors**

Suggestions For Christmas Gifts Picked Up In Tour Of The Shops

(Continued from Page 4)

brush cases, dressing cases, also a very large selection of crackers.

* * *

Sincere & Co.

Sincere's large store has been opened now for some months; every one knows Sincere's; every one knows the excellent class of goods to be obtained there; the civility with which customers are received makes a favorable impression and the cheapness of the articles is a pleasing feature in these days of expensive living. Like Wing On the store is so large and comprehensive that it is not easy to do it justice in a few words.

* * *

Squires Bingham

Squires Bingham have so many pretty things and their courtesy in showing them is so pleasant that half an hour in their store passes like a flash. Probably everyone does not know what a comprehensive stock is contained in these premises. There are the smartest afternoon costumes ready to put on just straight from America and the prettiest frocks for children, a serge sailor costume being especially noticeable, also a party frock of white satin and georgette most daintily embroidered with tiny pink flowers. A complete layette can be purchased here, all the garments made of the finest material and embroidered by hand; there are satin armlets and bows in the shape of flowers and the tiniest of colored suspenders. Also for baby, clasps for bib with a fine chain to go round the neck. For ladies, fine nainsook underwear beautifully embroidered can be had, also warm underwear and sweaters for winter. Handkerchiefs embroidered in white and in colors make nice presents, as do teapot holders and candle shades in butterfly design.

Correct spelling is considered indispensable, but a dictionary shown by Squires Bingham is an incentive to be an indifferent speller; it is bound in soft cut leather, under which is inserted black and gold Chinese embroidery; an engagement book and a traveling book are in similar bindings and are the work of one woman only in America. Another speciality is the hand-painted glass, very pretty and uncommon, as are the shapes of a mayonnaise dish, a fruit bowl, a whipped cream bowl a candy dish and a cheese and sandwich dish. Hand painted china is almost too pretty to use—white with original designs in gold, and a vase which took the first prize at the Minnesota State Fair is a gem. Squires Bingham are the agents for Butterick's paper patterns—most useful in this land of tailors.

* * *

Sullivan's

"Big Oaks from little acorns grow" might well be the motto of Sullivan's Candy Store. It had such a modest beginning and now who does not know "Sullivan's Fine Candies?" not only in Shanghai but for a radius of several hundred miles? Mr. Sullivan compares his bright little store to a dog fighting a cat; the cat has only one trick, he dashes up a tree; Mr. Sullivan has only one trick—he sells candies; but one trick done well is better than half a dozen done indifferently. Mr. Sullivan's sweets have only one standard and that is the highest. He has a large variety; walnut creams, crystalised sweets and ginger, chocolates of all kinds, wafers flavored with chocolate and with peppermint. He has laid in a large stock of fancy boxes made by the most famous box makers in America; these boxes are tied with colored ribbons and are handsome and attractive; he has also pretty Japanese lacquer boxes which, after the sweets in them are finished, can be used for gloves and handkerchiefs. Mr. Sullivan has a cheaper line of candies equal to any sold in Shanghai, which are especially intended for 'Xmas trees and children's parties and for which he has very dainty boxes. Sullivan's cakes of all kinds are too well known to need mention.

* * *

Tientsin Tobacco Co.

The Tientsin Tobacco Co. has a large choice of cigarettes—"High Life," "Aristocratic" and "Orpheus" are specially recommended, also the Havana cigars. For ladies, "Grande Duchesse" and "Comtesse" are well-known. There is also a good assortment of tobacco pouches, pipes, amber mouthpieces and cigarette cases.

* * *

"V" Modes

Up two flights of stairs in a most unlikely-looking building you find two spacious rooms filled with the prettiest things imaginable. "V" Modes is the designation of the business carried on by a most courteous and clever lady who designs and superintends the making of garments so dainty and fresh that they might have been woven by the fairies in a night instead of by a dozen or so Chinese tailors, and all for, what the men are pleased to dub, the weaker sex. There is such a variety of dainty articles that it is difficult to know where to begin to describe. There are undergarments of the finest crepe de Chine and georgette, trimmed with filet lace and embroidered in delicate patterns of flowers; there are garments of colored washing satin, also embroidered; all these can be had in sets or separate articles. There are charming pink andef rolled manicure sets, so useful for traveling. A white celluloid writing set for the bed-room is pretty and novel.

To proceed to more prosaic articles there is a great variety of thermos flasks in all sizes with covers for traveling; there is also Hotakold, a vacuum speciality consisting of a thermos jug designed in colors to harmonise with the furnishings in different rooms. To go with this is a tray of the same color and a fine glass tumbler. These jugs may be had singly and in pint and quart size. The Bungalow Warmer is to be had in two sizes—a foot warmer and a muff warmer. The Cello metal hot water bottle is much recommended; it is dependable and durable and is warranted not to get cold! Messrs. Watson and Co. are expecting a good assortment of sweets; they have Grey's fine Virginian cigarettes. They also mention their Port Wine and Sherry and a special brand of Whisky, Dandie Dinmont, guaranteed not to have a headache in a hogshead.

* * *

Weeks & Co.

Messrs. Weeks and C have, as usual, a splendid assortment of Christmas presents, suitable for all ages from a baby to a septuagenarian. To begin at the beginning, on the top floor there is a large selection of dolls, baby dolls in long clothes, rag dolls, celluloid dolls and unbreakable dolls. One article is especially practical for little tots learning their letters. Alphabet blocks, made in white wood with a stand on which to put up the letter or to form short words; there are celluloid floating toys, ducks, chickens and tiny dolls for small children in their bath. There are sets of furniture, also most practical, made to fold up, and invaluable for children who are going to travel. For older girls there are boxes of colored beads with designs for sewing on canvas or material, the most delightful boxes of doll's millinery and variety boxes containing beads, paper dolls and flower scraps for filling scrap-books. Of course there are games of all sorts, many of a warlike tendency. One perfectly maddening game consists of a box, a perforated piece of cardboard and two small balls. The balls represent airships; the holes in the cardboard obstructions such as fog, cloud, leaky tank, aircraft guns, and the objective of the two airships is Potsdam! There is a selection of very nice books for children, with lovely illustrations and, to finish on this floor, Messrs. Weeks and Co.'s usual excellent crackers.

On the floor below we come to the suggestions for those who have left childhood behind. The Scotsmen, with their unfailing hospitality, are seizing the opportunity of the armistice to give, after an interval of 5 years, their annual ball. There must be many debutantes waiting to "come out" at this ball and they cannot do better than pay a visit to Weeks' for the materials for their dresses. There are the loveliest gold and silver trimmings, bead trimmings and edgings, gold braid, gold tinsel and a new kind of net net with gold embroidery. A very pretty and seasonable gift is a marabout muff and short stole—literally as light as a feather and very warm. A new stock of boots has just been received, grey kid and black patent leather and champagne kid and black patent leather, with good heels—very smart. So many varities of buttons were surely never gathered together before and they come from all parts of the world; there are large coat buttons, dress buttons and small blouse buttons.

Still one floor lower down we find all kinds of useful and pretty articles; bags of the newest kind; the absolutely "dernier cri" being black patent leather lined with scarlet. A scarlet bag is attractive and there are bags most useful for traveling and purse bags. There are perfume bottles and powder boxes in glass and silver, baby's brush and comb in a leather case, all kinds of silver toilet accessories, men's brushes in leather case and fitted suit cases for both sexes. There is one small novelty in silver in the shape of a wrist watch band which snaps on to the wrist. There are dozens of

(Continued on Page 8)

BREWER & CO., LTD.

31 Nanking Road, Shanghai

'Xmas Gifts, 1918

Books for Boys and Girls

by all Favorite Authors. "Boys' Own Annual," "Girls' Own Annual," "Chums," "Young England," "Chatterbox," "Little Folks," "Playbox," etc.

Beautiful Presentation Volumes

in various bindings

Leather Goods

Tourist Cases, Writing Cases, Handbags, Wallets, Letter Cases, Card Cases, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, etc.

Loose-Leaf Pocket Books in all sizes

Fountain Pens

at all prices—Waterman, Conklin, Swan, Onoto, etc.

A large assortment of

Unframed Pictures

CHRISTMAS FOR THE CHILDREN

MAKE YOUR HOME ATTRACTIVE

FIREPROOF CREPE-PAPER FESTOONS

Green and Red combined, 10 yds.

Holly Garlands	$1.00
Artificial Holly Twigs	1.50
" " Sprays	0.80
" " Wreaths	1.75

DECORATED CREPE-PAPER

Holly, Poinsettia, Holly and Misletoe, Santa Claus, Snow Scene, and all varieties of colours..... 40 cts. up.

TABLE DECORATIONS

Paper Flower Outfits	$1.30
Glass " Holders	
Christmas Decorated Napkins	
Place Cards	

CHILDREN'S GIFTS

Paper Doll Outfits	80 cts. & $1.50
Wood Buildo	1.00
Animal Cut Ups	1.20
Kiddie Cars	$4.50 & 6.75
Gyroscope Tops	0.60

GAMES — TOYBOOKS — PAINTS

UNTEARABLES — PLASTICINE

"I am sending more Christmas cards than ever before"

"LAST year so many of my friends called my holiday cards 'dainty', 'clever', 'just too dear', that this year I am using twice as many. Everyone seems to credit ME with their quality, yet all I do is to ask for

QUALITY CARDS

A complete line of these cards may be found at this store.

Seals

TISSUE PAPER IN COLOURS

GIFT CARDS

Tags

HOLLY AND POINSETTIA PAPER

RIBBON SILK and GUMMED

MAKE YOUR TREE ATTRACTIVE

Imagine this design in colours and you will get some idea of the attractive Christmas tree decorations carried by us this year.

TINSEL ORNAMENTS | FESTOONS

CANDY BOXES | MICA SNOW

THE BOOKS FOR BOYS ARE THE BEST WE HAVE EVER OFFERED

All about Submarines, Airships, Victories, Scoutcraft, School Life, Sports, Outdoor Life.

LADIES' WRITING-DESK SETS

In Brass or Celluloid-covered Cretonne "as pretty as they can be" and useful.

HIGH-CLASS STATIONERY

In Christmas Boxes

INITIAL CARDS AND PAPER: FANCY COLOURED PAPERS

ATTACHE CASES

POCKET BOOKS

CARD CASES

PURSES

"QUACKY DOODLES"

and

"DANNY DADDLES"

Will make your kiddies happy. Buy the Book with the Toys

FAIRY STORIES

"MOTHER GOOSE" RHYMES

EDWARD EVANS & SONS, LIMITED

28 Nanking Road **30 North Szechuen Road**

The Christmas Gift Store

If you wish to save money, and at the same time buy a nice present for your friends, call on us. ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

SILKS

SATINS

PONGEES

CREPES

GAUZES

HAND-MADE

LACES

SILK and LACE GOODS for 'XMAS PRESENTS

FANCY

GOODS

TOILET

GOODS

HOSIERY

All kinds

of

FURS

EMBROIDERED ARTICLES: Real Old and New Honan Embroideries, Soochow Embroideries, Canton Embroideries, Filet, Venise and Crochet, Centre-pieces, Scarves, Doylies, Spreads, Cloths.

at

LAOU KIU CHWANG'S

The Leading Silk Emporium in the Orient

P128 Nanking Road

Founded in 1857

Suggestions For Christmas Gifts Picked Up In Tour Of The Shops

(Continued from Page 6)

other things but space does not allow to mention them all.

* * *

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co.

The center of the upper floor of Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw's store is occupied by H.M.S. Santa Claus, a fine ship with searchlight, port and starboard light; electricity and funnels complete. This ship is crammed with toys enough to delight the heart of every child in Shanghai. There are dolls of every conceivable kind, animals ranging from elephants to the softest Teddie Bears. There are American toys worked with sand; trains, motors and engines all mechanical, so dear to the heart of boys and there are soldiers and firemens' uniforms and structural toys. A noticeable feature of this display is the 'Xmas tree decorations, tinsel, colored balls and all that goes to brighten a tree. Formerly this, as well as many other toys, was made in Germany; Messrs. Whiteaway's stock is entirely imported from America and England.

There is no lack of presents for the grown-ups. Flower-pots of various sizes in Bretby ware are both novel and attractive; glass salt cellars with plated stands, cruet-stands and salad bowls, make useful and pretty presents. There is no end to the list of desirable articles to be found at Messrs. Whiteaway's; the daintiest silk hand-bags attract attention, black and gold collars, handkerchiefs in boxes and leather goods of every description. Down quilts are seasonable gifts and for those going home in the Spring, cushions and traveling rugs will be acceptable. With the cessation of hostilities and the advent of dances once more the evening shoes strike one as particularly pretty and dainty. For men, so difficult to please in the matter of presents, there are charming silk scarves of every imaginable shade and neckties and socks without end, the never failing last resource of a present from a woman to a man. Finally the colored ribbons which add so much to the appearance of Christmas parcels must not be forgotten, nor the large and varied collection of Christmas cards, including Whiteaway's famous packets costing only 40 cents.

* * *

Wing On

It is impossible to do justice to Wing On's magnificent new store in a short paragraph. A whole afternoon can be passed most agreeably in the various departments, where everything from a needle to a bedstead can be purchased. The grocery department is replete with everything the heart of man can desire; large juicy Californian apples, American sweets in well-stoppered bottles, biscuits of all makers, including Arnott and Swallow and Ariel, tinned fruits and asparagus of all kinds, crackers in great variety. Farther on perfumery and soaps are to be had, the former in dainty bottles which form a pretty addition to the toilet table.

A nice present for a man is a reading lamp with beaded shade, electric bulb and wiring all complete for the small sum of $6.50. There are toys in great profusion; dolls, 'Xmas tree decorations and wonderful imitations of vegetables. The lanterns are particularly attractive, made in novel shapes, covered with flowered paper and hung with beads. A very acceptable present for a lady at this season would be some of the beautiful plush stocked by Wing On. It is to be had in various designs—notably a wide and a narrow stripe, which, with a colored satin lining also to be found in this wonderful store, would make a delightful coat.

* * *

Arts & Crafts, Ltd.

One of the best-dressed windows in Shanghai is the one now to be seen at Arts and Crafts, Ltd., furnishers and decorators. They are showing a completely furnished dining room of rich mahogany, with the walls panelled in blue and white. A well-designed dog grate in brass is surmounted by a finely carved mantel, and fitly represents the class of work executed by this well-known house. A substantial mahogany dining table, tastefully laid with table silver and glassware of new designs, with an electrically-driven perfumed water fountain, forms an attractive centerpiece. It is a striking display and illustrates the advancement in the art of window-dressing in Shanghai.

* * *

Boyes, Bassett & Co.

No magic formula such as "Open, Sesame!" is required to enter the palace of scintillating jewels, gold and silver and other precious metals known to Shanghai mortals as Boyes, Bassett and Co., in the Nanking Road—a light touch on swinging doors and one is inside the lofty, extensive, well-lighted halls where are displayed in such tempting array the cunning work of European craftsmen. Amidst such profusion it might prove difficult to some to make choice of suitable gifts, but with the aid of an abbreviated alphabetical list to be found elsewhere in this issue, and the ready suggestions of courteous salesmen, one's task is made easier. There are magnificent specimens of the goldsmith's art that are within the reach only of the wealthy; there are beautiful and comparatively inexpensive pieces for the buyer of moderate means; and for those who have the will but not the wherewithal to make elaborate purchases, there are attractive little articles that will charm the recipient. It will be a revelation to many to pass through the extensive rooms devoted to the display of jewelery, plate, etc., and enter the ladies' department at the rear, where are to be found a profusion of soft, shimmering fabrics, dainty underwear, and all the many fashionable fripperies dear to the heart of woman. Men in search of suitable gifts for the other sex need not fear to enter there, for the salesmen in charge will show them just the very things that are suitable and sure to be appreciated. Just a word more—Newtown Pippins are just the thing for the 'Xmas dessert.

Why We Say 'Boche'

(From the Stars and Stripes)

Why are the Germans called Boches?

Long before the United States entered the war, I asked a German of my acquaintance in an American city that question. He replied very gravely that it was a "fighting name," equivalent to the very worst name one man can call another in America, and that since the French seemed to have forgotten the origin, the German people were not disposed to recall it for the benefit of literary people, but they would revenge themselves just the same for the insulting epithet.

He added that his father had been an officer in the German army during the occupation of Paris in the war of 1870-71, and had told him about it. I could get nothing more out of him.

When we finally got into the war I became more curious as to the origin of the name and asked numbers of people in France, all of whom merely shrugged their shoulders and said it was a term always applied to Germans and everything German. That standard of classified knowledge in France, Petit Larousse, says it was probably derived from a German word, Albosche, meaning a dull witted heavy sort of man.

Finally, I was billeted with a Frenchman who possessed an encyclopedic dictionary, with a date showing that his edition was printed in the early '80's. Him I asked and he looked up the word, finding that it was Parisian slang for "libertine." This got us both interested and we visited an old retired French army officer, who told us that the word is derived from the French word bambocheur which indicates a man of rather loose habits, as shown in Elwell's Dictionary; bambocheuse, meaning a loose girl. In Cassell's New French Dictionary, bambocheur is defined as "libertine."

However, a number of Frenchmen have told me that a bambocheur is not a libertine, being merely a rather gay young chap. They say that bambocheuse does not stand for a bad woman, but merely for a woman out for a good time and not so careful of her reputation as she should be.

This old French officer, however, said that about the time of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870-71, the word "boche," derived from bambocheur, had a very distinct meaning. It implied a libertine of the very lowest and most abandoned type and, for all he knows, it may be so used today in certain circles of Parisian low life. He said that the habits of the majority of the German officers in Paris were such that the name described them exactly and that Germany owes the word "boche" (spelled, you see, in the French and not in the German way) to the representatives of Prussian militarism and junkerism who had their feet for a time on the necks of the French people.

This meaning for the word "boche" supplies the American soldier with an epithet which describes a man as he is, without reference to accidental occurrences in the family history. A Boche is a boche because he would rather be a boche than be decent. It is a good word and sounds better than several other words now used as "cuss words," and, being pregnant with meaning, should be incorporated in the English-American language as capable of definition in a family dictionary, yet with numerous attributes well understood. Hereafter, our dictionaries can say: "Boche. A depraved type of man."

Investigator.

[This is very likely the true explanation of the origin of "boche," says the Editor of The Stars and Stripes, which is the official organ of the American army in France. There is at least one other, however, which has as logical a history. In the days of the Franco-Prussian war, the Parisian gamin used "boche" as a termination in slangifying his daily speech, much in the manner of our own "hog Latin." Thus, allemand, only one of any number of words to be so used, become alboche, and the Germans of that day were called that. Later, as slang styles changed, the trick was forgotten; but alboche, subsequently shortened to boche, still survived. It took the present war to make it eternal. The termination probably worked itself into the Parisian vocabulary through the fearful and wonderful argot des loucherbems, the dialect of the Parisian butchers, which is as clear to an ordinary Frenchman as real French is to a Yank who has just stepped off a transport. It is interesting to note (purely as a coincidence, for the words have no etymological significance) that the German word boshaft means spiteful, and the word Boshcit malice.]

'With A Gift Of Flowers At Christmas'

Had I the purse of wealth untold, I fain would seek
The world's most skilful artisans and bid them shape,
With jewels and metals fine, some rich design,
* * * * It would be thine.

Had I the wit to write a sonnet passing fair,
And verse it all in terms of graceful, flowing rhyme,
Words only for your sight; and thus invite
* * * * Your heart's delight.

Had I the skill to music rare compose,
A song that birds would envy as they stay'd their flight,
The notes all true and clear, none else might hear;
* * * * For but your ear.

However, lacking wealth to purchase rarest gift
And wit to write or skill to sing; I send
The gift of nature's lavish dower, from fairy bowers;
* * * * These wondrous flowers.

And even had I wealth, and wit and skill with muse,
And even could I well bestow all magic three,
Still would I deem them scant to mete, all incomplete,
And send as well these Yuletide blossoms sweet.

—*Ben Stevens.*

A Christmas Morning Rubaiyat

Wake! for the child is sitting up in bed,
An hour at least before the East burns red.
He's found his stocking and he wants a light
To see his things, now sprawled upon the spread.

While that last snooze hangs heavy on mine eyes,
My infant son uplifts his voice and cries:
"Tum quick! I dot a horn from Santy Claus!"
Whereat all hope of further slumber dies.

Some for the glories of this world, and some
Sigh for the Prophet's Paradise to come;
I simply sigh for sleep till sev'n o'clock,
Deaf to the patter of the baby's drum.

They say the Lion and the Lizard keep
The courts where Jamshyd gloried and drank deep;
And Bahram, that great hunter—the Wild Ass
Stamps o'er his head, but cannot break his sleep.

Ah, lucky Bahram! Sleep indeed is sweet;
But none's so restful, utterly complete,
As that which, Christmas dawn, I never get,
Because of one toy trumpet's tinny bleat.

Yea, my beloved, fill the cup that clears
Today of past Regret and future Fears,
But stop at that. Don't fill the Kiddy's sock
With horns and other things that split our ears.

Christmas Prayer

O God of Love and Life and Joy!
With contrite lips we voice Your name;
And ask that we may expiate
In full our arrogance and shame.

Now that we know You as You are—
God, too, of Justice and of War.

To You we raised our blatant praise;
To You we bent our mocking knees;
With genuflections meek we masked
The guilt of our hypocrisies.

Bloated with pride, besot with greed,
In strident tones we dared to make
Vain repetitions of our creed,
And crave Your grace, for Jesus' sake.

That Jesus who, with lowly mien,
Preached truth and love and poverty
Unto the simple fisher folk
Upon the shores of Galilee.

Far is the cry from Jesus, God,
To us, who now must kiss the rod.

* * *

But grant, O God! that we may yet
Laugh at the stars in glad content;
May learn, at last, Life's radiant Truth;
Though War, the Scarlet Sacrament,
Be the red price we have to pay,
God, make us strong to pay it! then,
Come! with the glory of Your love,
Into the humbled hearts of men!

WILLIAM LORD REED.

For A Christmas Card

Last year I sent my gift to you,
Full of love and Christmas joy;
This year I send you much more love,
But the gift must go to a soldier boy.

Not So Deep

An elderly lady who was about to cross the Atlantic for the first time was warned by a nervous neighbor of the danger of the "great deep." "Aweel, aweel," she replied, "it's been a dry Summer, and I think the sea'll no be very 'deep."

December Stars

When white December hangs the woods
With frost and mistletoe,
And icy fetters bind the brooks,
And fields are deep with snow,
And in the east the skies at night
Are sapphire dark and clear,
In scintillating radiance
The starry hosts appear.

Great constellations flashing down
A message to the earth,
And planetary patriarchs
That saw creation's birth,
And stellar kings all glorious
With orb and diadem,
Behold! assemble there to greet
The Star of Bethlehem.

MINNA IRVING.

The Land Without A Christmas

The land without a Christmas,
How shall we weep its lack?
No Saint to come with reindeer
Upon a starlit track.

The land without the chimneys,
How shall we grasp its plight?
But blackened desolation
Where once the hearths burned bright.

The land without the children,
Its grief, how shall we know?
But little ones grown aged
In suffering and woe.

MCLANDBURGH WILSON.

Let Your Christmas Dinner Be A Real Winner!

Add to it some of the many choice delicacies so attractively displayed in our new store, and, your dinner is bound to be a success!

You, your family and friends will enjoy such things as:
Anchovies and Sardines, Salmon,
Eels, Herrings, Smoked Sausage,
Fresh, Smoked and Dry;
Various Appetizing Relishes, Cranberries.

During dinner drink—
Old California Wines
Sherry, Malaga, Madeira, Burgundy.

After the Plum Pudding—
Our "Famous For Flavor" Coffee.

After Dinner Liqueurs:
Anisette, Benedictine, Chartreuse,
Creme de Cacao, Curacao, Peppermint.

Champagne: Roederer, Clapot Fils, Senneval,
Delicious Russian Sweetmeats
Havana Cigars,
Egyptian and Russian Cigarettes.

Visit our store and we will help you to make this a real Victory Christmas Dinner!

I. SHAININ & CO.

100 SZECHUEN ROAD CORNER JINKEE ROAD

SANTA CLAUSE HEADQUARTERS

AT SILBERMAN'S

are now showing
the very latest in British, American and French

DOLLS, TOYS AND GAMES
Mechanical and Otherwise

Selected with great care for the benefit of our patrons.

We are also showing in our

GENT'S AND LADIES' DEPARTMENT

a fine and up-to-date line of

'XMAS PRESENTS

Inspection invited

SILBERMAN'S DRAPERY AND OUTFITTING STORES

No. 1B Broadway (*Opp. Astor House*)

Tel. North 2237

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

THE GIFT STORE OF SHANGHAI

We give below a few suggestions in Xmas Gifts selected from our varied stocks. These cover a large variety of goods but it is impossible to give a full description on this page.

BETTER CALL IN AND MAKE A PERSONAL CHOICE.

Here are gifts that will do admirably **for the House-Wife**

A Pair of Lace Curtains	$4.00
A Useful Down Quilt	$16.50
A Tapestry Table Cover	$6.50
A Choice English Down Cushion	$11.50
A Mohair Table Cover	$37.50
Pretty Colored Tea Cloths	$2.00
Dainty Tea Cosy	$2.50
A fine Dinner Set	$28.50
An Everyday Tea Set	$4.50
A Special Tea Set	$10.50
A Pretty little Cruet Set.	$3.75
A Custard Set	$17.50
An Electro Iron	$9.75
An Electric Grill	$15.00

GIFTS FOR A LADY

A Useful Umbrella at	$3.50, $4.00 to $11.50 each
A Pretty Ninon Scarf, floral ends	$3.50 „
Wool Motor Scarves, various colors	$1.50 to $5.00 „
Colored Silk Hose, pretty shades	$1.75 pair
Black, White or Grey Kid Gloves	$3.50 pair
White Suede Washing Gloves	$3.50 pair
A doz. "Lissue" White Handkerchiefs	$3.50 doz.
A Box of 6 Embroidered Handkerchiefs	$2.25
A Dainty Silk Motor Scarf from	$2.50 up
A charming Georgette Silk Blouse	$15.00
Pretty Fur Sets from	$45.00 up

Useful Colored Tea Cosies $2.50 up
Lace Curtains $2.75, $4.00, $5.50 pair
Pretty Cushion Covers
$1.25, $1.50, $1.75 each

GIFTS TO A GENTLEMAN

A Fawn Jaeger Wool Muffler	$5.00
A smart Foulard Silk Scarf	$2.00
A doz. White Excelda Handkerchiefs	$3.50
Heavy White Silk Dress Wrap (each)	$5.00
Everitts' Military Trousers Press	$15.00
A combination Stick and Umbrella	$10.50
Jaeger's Fawn Coat Sweaters	$19.50
The Henley White Wool Coat Sweater	$8.50
Dressing Gowns. Ideal Gifts	$19.50
A few pairs Phoenix Silk Hose (pair)	$1.50
Warm Rugs	$14.00, $15.00, $17.50 up
An Auto Strop Razor (complete)	$10.00
A Swan Fountain Pen	$6.50
A nice Dressing Case	$5.75, $7.50
A Pair of Good Brushes in Case	$5.50

USEFUL GIFTS

The Tourist Rattan Suit Case..(21 inch)	$4.75
English Leather Gladstone Bag (22 inch)	$20.00
An English made Riding Saddle	$37.50
An Icy Hot Vacuum Flask	$2.75 or $5.25
A Travelling Bag. Good Design	$14.50
A Canteen of Cutlery for 6	$75.00
A Swan Safety Pen, never leaks	$7.50
A good Leather Suit Case	$27.50

GIFTS FOR A TINY TODDLER

Fluffy. A little Brown Duck	80 cts.
Puss, Puss. A White Plush Kit	$1.25
Flumdown. A Toddler's Toy (each)	40 cts.
Humpty Dumpty. A Bright Colored Dolly	50 cts.
Hitchy Koo. Lovely Plush Goblin Man	$1.75
Wof-Wof. A little "Kuddlemee" Dog	$1.25
Father Xmas Roly Poly Price	55 cts.
Rubber Animals. Squeakers	50, 75 cts.
Gipsy Lover. A cuddler Toy	$1.00, $2.00
Plush Monkeys at	$1.00, $1.25

Soft Colored Plush Balls 40 cts. $1.00
Caesar. A Plush Doggie 70 cts.
Toby. A squeaking
Frieze Dog 90 cts.

SPORTING GIFTS

Shellcock's "Clinker" Association Football	$10.50
The "County" Punching Ball	$12.50
The "Woodstock" Set of Boxing Gloves	$12.50
Spaldings Golf Clubs. All styles. (each)	$4.00
A Set of Whiteaway's Spring Dumbbells	$4.00
One of Terry's Strand Exercisers	$10.00
A Spalding Home Run "Baseball Bat"	$3.00
A Pear Shape Hanging Punch Ball	$11.50

FOR THE HOUSE

Electro Frame, Ruby Edge Glass Sweet Dish	$2.50
Sheffield Electro Plate Toast Racks	$6.50
Best English China Ware Salad Bowl	$8.50
Good Quality Electro Plate Entree Dish	$18.50
Sheffield Plate Cut Glass Bottle Cruet	$10.50
Pretty Leaf Shape Butter Dish	$5.00
An English Ware Rose Design Biscuit Jar	$5.00
China Ware Jam Jar	$5.00

GIFTS TO A STUDENT

A Dexta Fountain Pen, special	$2.50
A neat little Writing Case	$2.25
A Rowney's Mathematical Set	$3.75
A "Monarch" Writing Set	85 cts.
The Wonder Book of "The Empire," "The Navy," "Railways," "Ships"	$2.75
From Boyhood to Manhood. A fine book	$1.00
A Box of Assorted Crayons	50 cts.
A Lincoln Stamp Album	$1.25, $2.00

GIFTS FOR BOYS

Meccano. For Budding Engineers	$25.00
Erektit. For Models	$1.50 and $1.75
Sets of Carpenters Tools. 75 cts., $2.00, $2.50, $3.75	$5.00
Toy Paint Boxes. 50 cts., $1.00, $1.75, $2.50, $2.75	(box)
Toy Forts for Soldier Games	$1.00, $2.50
Toy Soldiers. Infantry 45 cts. ..Cavalry 75 cts.	(box)
Clockwork Trains	$3.50, $3.75, $4.50, $11.50 (set)
Mechanical Motor Cars	$1.00, $1.50, $2.00
Water Pistols, 5 in. long	55 cts.
The Wonder Book of Railways or Ships	$2.75
Boys' Football	$3.75, $5.75
Boys' Boxing Gloves	$5.75 (set)
The Tempus Watch	$3.00

THE GIFT THAT SHE WILL VALUE.

A VICKERS LTD. SEWING MACHINE.

British made throughout
ON SHOW IN THE FANCY DEPARTMENT
PRICE $40.00 with cover

GIFTS FOR GIRLS

Pretty Dressed Dolls	$2.00, $3.25, $3.75
Miss Dolly's House. Well Built	$3.50
The Children's Friend Story Book	$2.00
A Dainty Brooch Watch, Enamel case	$8.50
A neat little Dressing Case. fitted	$6.50
Manicure Set	$2.00, $3.50, $3.75, $7.50, $8.50
Misses Purses, at	$0.85, $1.25, $2.00
Hand Bags are useful	$1.75, $2.75, $4.50
Writing Cases	$2.25, $3.00, $7.50, $10.00
Charming Photo Frames	$1.00, $1.75, $2.00
Pretty Silver Back Brush	$1.75

Nickel Top Scent Sprays
$2.00, $2.75 each

THOUSANDS OF GIFTS ON SHOW IN EVERY DEPARTMENT THIS WEEK.
BRING THE KIDDIES TO SEE H.M.S. SANTA CLAUS.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

TERMS: CASH at time of purchase or on delivery of goods

With The American Army Poets

(From The Stars and Stripes)

PEACE

They cry for peace who never saw the red
Warm flowing blood our soldiers bled,
Whose flabby limbs have yet to feel
The tearing thrust of pagan steel—
They cry for peace!

The tortured remnants of a wounded never scan
They tortured remnants of a wounded man,
Whose sluggish minds can never know
The cowering thing that dealt the blow—
They cry for peace!

They cry for peace who have not seen the Curse,
The Burning Cross, the Child, the Church, the Nurse!
Their bodies have not borne the yoke,
And yet, of all who live, they spoke—
And cried for peace!

They cry for peace, while here our soldiers stand
Upon the sacred soil of France, beloved land,
And thunder, while they fight and fall,
"Yanks! Give them Hell," till comes our call
Of Victory—and Peace!

H. T. S.

AN AVIATOR'S PRAYER

I leave the earth and take to wing,
And soar aloft in spiral flight;
The while I hear the angels sing,
And see afar celestial light.

For Thee, O God, I mount on high,
By aid of swift propeller blade.
Guide Thou my course until I die.
Embarked on this supreme crusade.

CHAPLAIN THOMAS F. COAKLEY.

KEEP SMILING

There's many a weary heart tonight,
There's many a lonesome soul,
There's many a pal who longs for his gal

While playing the soldier role.
There's many a service flag flying,
There's many a vacant chair,
There's many a mother who prays for the other
As he mixes it up "Over There."

The home town is not the same old town
Since we fellows have all sailed away;
The old corner bar is finished by far—
Our absence does not make it pay.
There's no one to steal your old best gal—
They've drafted all those who would try—
And daddy, old sport, has been holding the fort
Since the day we all bid them goodbye.

There's many a party awaits us
When we finish our job over here;
There's many in O.D., from general to K.P.
Who'll shout, when it's over, with cheer.
But meanwhile, let's all keep on grinning
Till we've baffled the Hun 'cross the Rhine;
Then we'll roll up our packs and make for the tracks,
Bound homeward in double-quick time.

R. V. BRADY.

THE FLIES OF FRANCE

We tried 'em out on sulphur, but they seemed to like the smoke.
And they buzzed around and brought back millions more;
We mixed 'em up some sugar and formaldehyde au lait,
But they fattened up—marked "Lunch Room" on our door.

We got some Red Cross netting, didn't have to pay a cent,
And tacked it over every hole and crack;
Two pulled apart the threads and let the rest come sailing through
We're still looking for the hole to chase them back.

They're affectionate and friendly, they like to stick around,
In your stable, billet, kitchen, office, mess;
They know no union hours—if you think they'll let you sleep,
You're sort of S.O.L.—you miss your guess.

When you crawl into your bunk and pull your blankets round your head.
And say your "Now I lay me down to sleep,"
You think you feel a cootie walkin' post along your spine—
It's fly that just came in to take a peep.

They make dugouts in your sugar, perish nobly in your meat.
Every meal you drink your cafe a la mouche;
When you open up the jam pot, they come buzzing tout de suite,
And you wish you had an anti-fly cartouche.

Some day when we go sailing home
—way off in the bye and bye,
Where war is just a something to forget,
We'll all remember France for her ever-present fly—
"Dogzone the luck, they're estering me yet!"

ALISTER B. ALEXANDER, 2nd Lt.

Old Man Anonymous

By William F. Kirk

Old Ananias was a pest. He couldn't tell the truth.
Base Falsehood flourished in his breast when he was but a youth,
But Mr. Ananias was a lovable old cuss
Compared with one who lives today: Old Man Anonymous!

II.

He writes you ripping letters, every note a new attack;
He rips you up the breastbone and he rips you up the back.
He laughs at your ability, your modest fight for fame;
He writes with great facility, but never writes his name.

III

We've been a long time in the league; we've scribbled o'er and o'er;
We know that when we feel fatigued, our readers feel much more.
But just when Life seems stale and flat and hardly worth the fuss
We get a lovely letter from Old Man Anonymous.

IV.

If we could find this geezer on some dark and gusty night
We'd ruffle up his beezer with our left and with our right.
And then perhaps the postman would no longer bring to us
The cranky correspondence of Old Man Anonymous.

V.

But, ah! We cannot find him, so the most that we can do
Is to wish him Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, too.
He's very rude and ornery, his workmanship is crude,
But we hope he'll write us often when he's feeling in the mood.

LINES ON HEARING A SONG

Beloved, in the midst of battle,
With bombing planes my head above,
Often I think of something that'll
Delight thee, love.

Up at the front, near Hunnish heldom,
Often I dream of thee. I find,
No matter where I am, thou'rt seldom,
Out of my mind.

A dozen times, perhaps, per diem,
Thy vision floods me with its light,
For instance, at the dear old Y.M.
C.A. last night.

A woman sang. . . . It was the song that
Thou sangst the night I left thee. Oh
My love, how long, alas! how long that
Has been ago!

And all my thoughts began returning
To days ere ever I set sail.
It was a song, I think, concerning
The nightingale.

And as she sang I saw thy vision
Here at the grim and grisly front,
And—may I speak with some precision?
May I be blunt?

She sang. . . and thou were not forgotten,
Though absence has been overlong.
She sang. . . and then I knew how rotten
Thou sangst that song.

FRANKLIN P. ADAMS, Capt., N.A.

MY PAL

We were pals away back home, and when the first call came,
We chucked our jobs together just to get into the game.
He was my bunkie; back at camp
On many a weary all-day tramp,
We planned the day when we would strike a claim.

It was great to fight beside him; with a terrifying yell,
As the shrapnel fell like rain, he'd shout, "Now, give 'em hell!
Ready there ol' kid, let's go,
That's the way, stick to it, bo."

But a sniper picked him off one day
—he fell.
He's still my pal; as I fight on, I know that he is by,
And ever does he urge me on; again I hear his cry,
"Go at 'em, Bud, now give 'em hell!"

Once more the old familiar yell—
My pal is watching, guiding, from his place on high.

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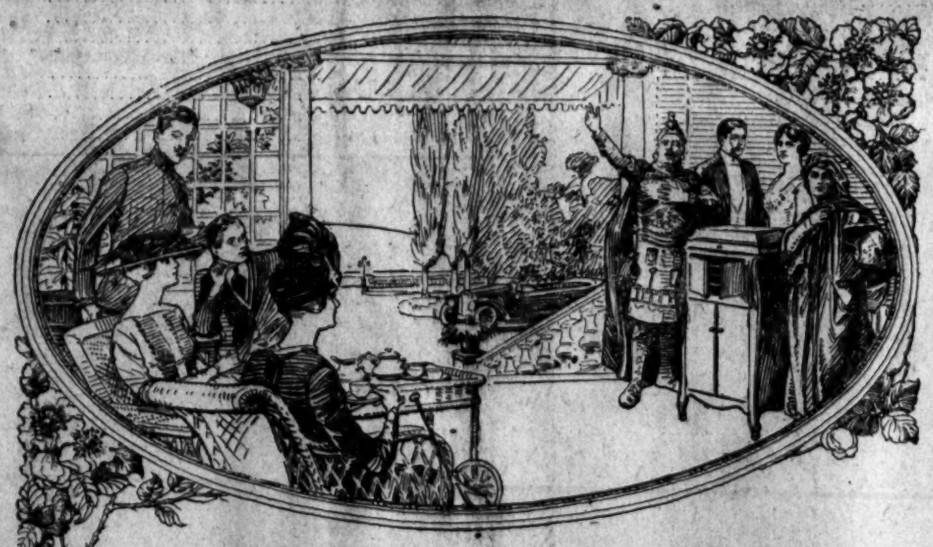

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What the Shanghai Stores are Offering

The large display Christmas advertising is cared for in an article appearing elsewhere in this issue, so a few words must be said regarding the attractive display of goods to be found at the various stores whose advertisements appear above.

* * *

A photograph of oneself is always an appropriate remembrance, whether it is given to a friend or relative here or abroad. The Burr Photo Co. and the Asia Photo Co. are experts in this particular line, and both guarantee to do excellent work at reasonable prices.

* * *

The old-established Sweetmeat Castle is to the fore with a fine selection of toothsome chocolates and candies in pretty bags and fine, hand-painted satin boxes. The bags are especially suitable for the kiddies' stockings. For fine embroideries laces, drawn-thread goods, and silks, a visit should be paid to the Cathay Lace Co., whose counters teem with articles suitable for gifts.

* * *

Everything electrical will be found at Porter's and Shing Tai Co. Percolators, toasters, chafing dishes, lamps, and the many other things for which electricity provides light or heat, are displayed in great variety; there is the charm of novelty, too, about such a present.

* * *

Among the jewellers and gold and silversmiths, the firms of Sing Fat Co., Tuck Chang & Co. and Wo Shing will be found to have a tempting array of articles suitable for gifts. Everybody appreciates a jade ornament, a wrist watch, an ivory figure, a ring, a brooch, or, in fact, *anything* from the plate glass showcases which are always such a temptation to the light-fingered fraternity.

* * *

Wing Tai's store, in the Honan Road, has a splendid assortment of cigars, cigarettes, pipes, cigarette and cigar-holders, and many other requisites for a smoker's paraphernalia.

* * *

For any special printing required in connection with the season's festivities, the firms of May Sun and Lee Hing should be consulted. They also are prepared to carry out orders for any kind of printing and book-binding work, or the supply of office and household stationary requirements.

Special Task Of Japanese Peace Envoys Is To Dispell Misunderstandings---Asahi

The Tokio Asahi writes: According to our special correspondent at New York, the diplomatic circle at Washington generally expects that Japan's peace delegation will bring forward several important views as the basis for the conclusion of peace, which include such problems as the freedom of the seas, a League of Nations and equal treatment of Japanese subjects throughout the world. Certainly it is too early to criticise the contents of the report, as the Tokio Government still refrains from saying anything about Japan's peace terms, either officially or informally. But, so far as we can judge by common sense, the terms thus reported seem to be not entirely unfounded.

The despatch says that Japan will take "concerted action with Great Britain as regards the question of the freedom of the seas and approve the American views relating to the protection of new or rehabilitated nations and the prevention of war or minimising the possibility of war in the future. We are glad to know that the Washington diplomats are interpreting Japan's policy in that way, as there is, indeed, no other position to be taken by the Japanese envoys as regards these questions.

The despatch then states that Japan would try to obtain recognition as regards Japan's reasonable sphere of influence regarding her finatical, commercial and industrial enterprises in China as well as recognition of the necessity of the maintenance of order in Siberia so that the safety of her territory and of her sphere of influence may be guaranteed. The first of the two is nothing but a matter fully recognised by other Powers already, while the latter is also approved practically or informally by other nations, so that there would be almost no special necessity for Japan to present these questions before the conference.

As to the report regarding Japan's permanent occupation of Tsingtao, our view is entirely opposite. We think that this interpretation is absolutely baseless. In fact, it must be merely imaginative on the part of the foreign diplomats who know nothing about the real state of affairs or those who entertain a great misunderstanding as regards Japan's Chinese policy. According to an impression prevailing in official quarters here the civil administration of the regions now under Japanese occupation will shortly be abolished.

We hope that the many misunderstandings entertained by foreigners in regard to Japan's occupation of Tsingtao will be totally dispelled by the wise and open hearted diplomacy of the Hara Ministry.

The last and the most important item mentioned in the despatch is the problem relating to the reciprocal right to be granted to Japanese subjects throughout the world. In fact, the principle of international freedom and equality is one of the greatest things the war has brought about or at least is going to bring to realisation. That the Japanese subjects should be given reciprocal rights, equal treatment and equal opportunity in any part of the world is therefore a natural and most reasonable outcome from the principle of international justice for which the Allies have fought and which they have at last attained.

According to another report from New York, the New York World editorially points out that at the forthcoming peace conference both China and Japan will submit the racial problems for consideration. "China and Japan have hitherto suffered most from the racial prejudice of white races," says the paper, "and should the peace conference grasp a chance and establish an equality in the true sense among all the races of the world, there will be erected something like a golden age." On the other hand, the paper points out that in connection with the problem no nation in the world has more obstacles to overcome than the Americans. "In view of the fact that in the United States sectional interests do not agree and that social reorganisation is in a complicated condition, there is great difficulty in maintaining the principle of brotherhood," the paper remarks. We accept this as a frank confession of the American people and at the same time we hope, as the World hopes, that the European and American Powers will show such courage as to be faithful to their principle in whatever difficult problems may arise. The racial question as a principle is clear and decided, there being neither doubt nor ambiguity. In order to realise the principle, however, Americans and Europeans must posses courage and determination.

Says the Kohumin:

Japan has now decided to send one of her greatest statesmen, Marquis Saionji, to Versailles. America will send President Wilson. France will surely be represented by M. Clemenceau. Thus the forthcoming conference at Versailles will witness the best and the greatest men from all countries of the world gathering for the purpose of discussing the highest and fundamental principles of world politics.

Who will represent the British nation is a matter of special interest and profound importance. Certainly, Mr. Lloyd George will go to France, if his party wins the election, but this is problematical. If the opposition wins, the British peace delegates will be selected from among the leaders of the Labor Party or the radical Liberals, and this is quite probable under present circumstances.

It is interesting to note that practically all the leading figures to be present at the Versailles conference belong to similar political factions—the Liberals. Marquis Saionji is a Liberal. M. Clemenceau is a Liberal, pure and simple, and President Wilson is a Democrat, which means a Liberal itself. Thus the coming conference will be a gathering of the Liberals of the world, and the peace thus to be concluded at the conference should be that of Liberalism.

Liberalism in international politics takes several different forms: a League of Nations, freedom of the seas, free international trade, reduction of armaments and others, all being nothing but different expressions of one principle—Liberal Pacifism. But we must realise that there is one thing which is most important in order to attain all of these ideals, and that is an equality of nations and races.

"All men are created equal." So wrote Jefferson, and so agreed with him the delegates from the American Colonies. This was the beginning of American democracy. At Versailles, Japan is going to say that "all nations and races are created equal," and we hope that the delegates from all the countries of the world will agree with us and establish a permanent democracy of the world.

America and the European Powers should realise that the Japanese people are not given the rights and treatment in America and Australia which have been given even to the Germans.

Yorodzu: The forthcoming conference at Versailles, at which all of the nations more or less deeply involved in the world war will be represented by their respective peace envoys, will put to test the fidelity and faithfulness with which the Powers will adhere to their oft declared principles of humanity, freedom and justice. Whoever may take the chair of the conference, be he Wilson, Clemenceau or Lloyd George, he will see that no nation can resort to any underhand dealing for promoting its particular interests.

Marquis Saionji and Baron Makino, who, besides the Ambassadors at London and Paris, are to represent Japan at the coming conference, are both men of lofty political principle. What is to be desired of them is that they will be at the same time not blind to the weakness of human nature which, we fear, will be revealed in more or less degree when the representatives of more than twenty nations meet together to define the sphere of their respective interests.

While it is to be expected that the Japanese plenipotentiaries will act in full accord with the British delegates on the question of the freedom of the seas and other problems affecting the interests of the two allied countries, they will not fail to seek due recompense for what the country has done at Tsingtao and in the South Sea islands, although we do not insist that Japan should make some exorbitant demands contrary to the general spirit predominating at the conference.

Besides the great question of a League of Nations, the question of the restriction of armament among others, will be submitted for consideration, and the materialisation of the idea of a League of Nations in some form or other will give rise to almost numberless questions for safeguarding the future peace of the world. The duty then devolves upon the Japanese envoys to take due steps so as to clear away all misunderstandings the Powers might entertain about Japan. The thought that Japan is another military, aggressive and reactionary nation in the Far East should first of all be dispelled from the minds of European nations.

Welcoming the choice of Marquis Saionji and others as peace envoys, we would on the other hand, again point out the mistake, or rather the danger, of making light of the coming peace conference on the ground that it will take up for consideration comparatively little affecting the Far East.

LUDENDORFF ORDERED LOOTING OF MILLS

Text Of Instructions Showed A Lack Of Packers To Salvage The Plunder

With the French Armies, October 27.—The retirement of Gen. Ludendorff, formerly Chief of Staff and really Generalissimo of the German armies, is evidently an event of the first importance. For him to throw up the sponge in the prime of life and at the height of the crisis of his country's destinies must mean that he is faced by some immense impossibility.

There appears to be only three alternatives, either of which is improbable: That he, the head of the German armies, despairing of the military position, wished to make peace in some way unacceptable to his masters, or, which seems a more likely explanation, that he wished to continue the war, but found all the effective power of the empire against h'm.

I give these two hypotheses in the absence of certain information; but the latter is generally accepted. He will not be altogether forgotten by his old adversaries. There are many accounts to be regulated.

One of his last army regulations lies before me. It was issued from General Headquarters at Mezieres and Charleville on August 22 last, and the caption announces its purpose as being a modification of an earlier decree on "the carrying away of Jacquard loom cards from weaving mills." "In robberies of this kind, "hitherto executed by several armies," it appears there had been loss through bad packing.

"There being now," said the Chief of Staff, "a lack of packers and packing material, it would be best not to bother about Jacquard cards, of which the damaged ones could be sent to the junk yard, but to concentrate on the recuperation of important raw materials."

I wonder what the great Moltke would have said of such preoccupations as these by his successor? Or did they loot mills in 1870 also?

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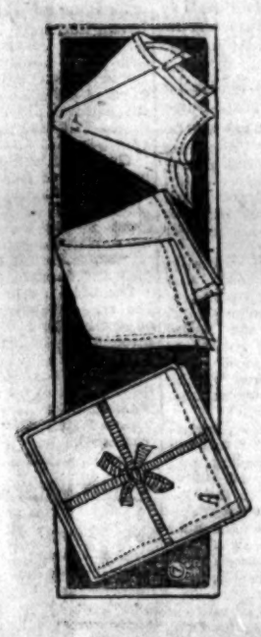
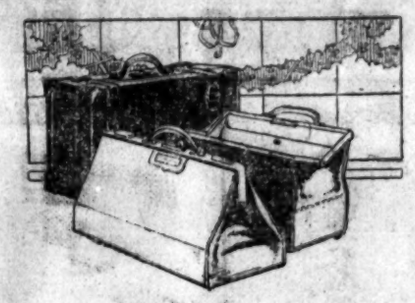
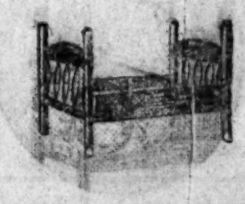


The Merry Christmas Store





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PILGRIMS OF WAR POUR INTO HOLLAND

Aged French Refugees Undergo Great Suffering To Escape German Rule

MANY PERISH ON THE WAY

Dutch Send Doctors, Nurses, And Food To Travel-Weary Throng On The Border

Amsterdam, October 29.—When the German retirement in Belgian Flanders began, it was expected that 250,000 refugees would seek safety in Holland. Up to Saturday night, however, only a small fraction of that number had arrived.

At the time about 7,000 had passed through the wire gates marking the Dutch-Belgian frontier. On Friday alone, 4,996 arrived. All but thirteen were French, from the districts of Valenciennes, Douai, Cambrai, and Quesnoy.

There is no congestion as in 1914, when the mass of refugees from Belgian threatened to overwhelm the hurriedly organised bands of willing helpers.

This time the stream began to trickle in slowly. At first several hundreds arrived each day, but the number has now increased to thousands. There has been time to organise at all the frontier centers of the Dutch provinces of Brabant and Limburg, food depots in charge of commit ees co-operating with the Dutch Red Cross. Doctors and nurses were sent to the border and they are being assisted by Sisters of Mercy from the convents in the southern provinces of Holland.

So far there have been two main streams some thirty miles apart. One point of entry is where the Dutch provinces of Brabant and Limburg meet, and the other is across the Meuse River in Maastricht, the capital of Limburg province. At these points the fugitives are registered by the military authorities and must undergo a physical examination.

The spectacle of the weary, travel-stained war victims toiling through the mud and rain was moving, and the sufferings of the old and infirm men, women, and children on the 150-mile tramp were intense. Most of the French civilians had been on the road a month, others six weeks or two months. All the French spoke of the kindness of the Belgian people, who shared their food with them.

On the passage the refugees slept at night on the bundles they carried. The motley processions consisted of all classes, and a remarkable number of grandmothers of 80 or 90 braved the inclement weather in wheelbarrows pushed by the more able-bodied. The bundles of possessions carried by the refugees included birds in cages, chickens, rabbits, and odd kitchen utensils.

The fatigues of the journey were too much for some of the travelers. The weaker ones died on the way and a few others succumbed soon after reaching the hospitable soil of Holland.

Many of the refugees are suffering from grip and bronchial affections. The worst cases had received immediate assistance at the nearest hospitals and convents, but the examining physicians say that the number of sick thus far has been lower than had been anticipated.

Many pathetic incidents occurred during the march. Among the refugees who reached the Dutch border was a young mother with the body of her six-months-old baby clasped to her breast. The babe had died four days previously, but the mother refused to bury the body in soil held by the enemy.

An old woman of Cambrai traveled for three weeks in a chair tied on a cart. Scarcely had she reached neutral soil when the cart overturned and she was killed.

To distribute the fugitives in Holland, the government last week ordered the Burgomasters of Deventer, Assen, Zutphen, Arnhem and other provincial towns further north to arrange to accommodate refugees to the extent of 2 percent of the populations of the towns. To these centers the fugitives are now being taken on fourteen special trains, each carrying 1,000 persons.

The Dutch villagers on the frontier have rendered efficient first aid to the refugees, although food is not as plentiful as in 1914. At Maastricht great crowds welcomed the refugees by singing the "Marseillaise" and the "Brabangenne" and loaded them with food and dainties.

The French Minister at The Hague has been investigating the possibility of repatriating the refugees to France through the liberated section of Belgium, but the plan is not yet feasible, as bridges have been blown up and the railways and tramways are in no condition for use. Meanwhile a scheme for repatriation by sea is being considered.

KILLED MACHINE GUN CREW

Luke Thayer, Jr., Has Plenty Of Adventure At The Front

Paris, September 22, (Associated Press.)—The only decorations worn by Private Luke Thayer, Jr., of the United States Marines up to two years ago were those received about his optics when he settled his disputes in the good old Yankee way. Today Luke, who is 20 years old, wears three campaign ribbons, a Croix de Guerre with a plam, two wound stripes, and two other stripes indicating a year's service in France. Incidentally, he is wearing half a dozen scars from shrapnel and bullets.

Luke is the son of the Chief of Police of Georgetown, Penn. He was living at 1707 Arch Street, Philadelphia, when a recruiting poster caught his eye, and he decided to see the world through the medium of the Marine Corps travel agency. By stretching his five feet six to the full limit and by looking the recruiting officer in the eye without blushing while he swore he was within the legal age limit of enlisting he got into the "Soldiers of the Sea."

The story of Luke's adventures since that date came out in this city, when, convalescing in a large military hospital, he got permission to visit the headquarters of the Knights of Columbus so that he could obtain free smokes and entertainment. He got both and I got his story.

Within a few months after Luke enlisted he earned his first campaign ribbon by helping to impress the might of Uncle Sam on some of the natives of San Domingo. A jaunt to Haiti was next in order, where he acquired another ribbon.

It was at Belleau Woods that Luke earned the right to wear the war cross with a palm. A detachment of the marines was with a French regiment at the time. On a little hillock well camouflaged by a clump of bushes, two German machine-guns were spitting death into the ranks of the French and the marines. Twelve volunteers were called for to storm the two nests, and Luke was one of the twelve.

The twelve divided into two bodies, but of the five with Luke only one got as far as the objective with him. The others were either killed or wounded. Three grenades well placed by the boy from Pennsylvania finished up the crew of the gun he was after.

Over on the other part of the hillock Luke noticed his "pals" were having a tough time. He turned the gun he had captured on the Germans still fighting with the other "bullet spitter" and not only finished them quickly, but routed a counter-attack made by about thirty of the Germans. Aid arrived a little later, but before that time fragments of a shell had put Thayer out of action temporarily. Since that time he has recovered enough to have had the war cross pinned on him, and he is happy, for the surgeons have told him he'll get back into action soon.

"This wouldn't be such a bad old war," said Thayer, "if only those French Generals wouldn't insist on kissing a guy when they pin a medal on him."

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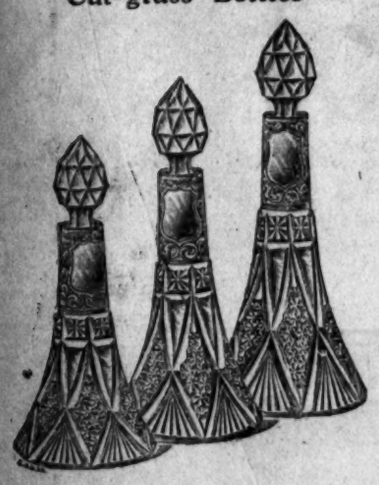

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Silver Watches.. $12.50, 18.00 and 21.00
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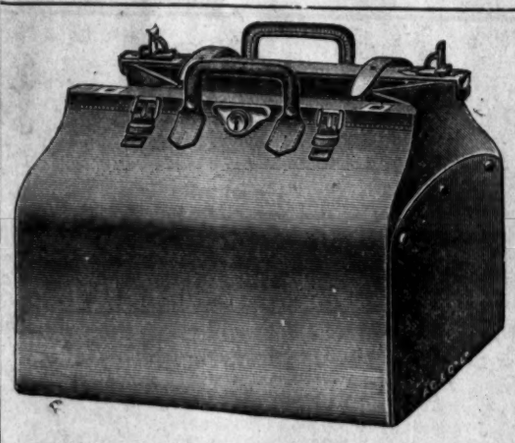

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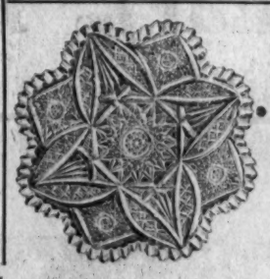
No. 701. Kit Bags as sketch. British Made.
22 ins. $52.00; 24 ins. $57.00; 26 ins. $68.00
KIT BAGS, with straps all round.
22 ins. $55.00; 24 ins. $69.00; 26 ins. $75.00; 28 ins. $85.00



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WEEKS & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI & HANKOW

Every day your

complexion pays toll to wind and dirt

BUT WITH THESE TWO CREAMS YOU CAN KEEP IT RADIANTLY LOVELY

The rough, cold winds chap and roughen the skin; dry heated air draws and parches it. The constant strain under which we live—the ceaseless activity of crowded days, the constant effort, the lack of rest—all these things take daily toll of the complexion.

You ***can*** protect your complexion from the wear and tear of winter—can prevent that tired, drawn look from appearing in your face, by giving your skin the care it needs.

Pond's Cold Cream has exactly the consistency which masseurs find best for the skin.

Use Pond's Vanishing Cream whenever you want your skin to look its loveliest

After washing, and while dressing, apply some Vanishing Cream. It is instantly absorbed by the skin and cannot reappear to make the face shiny. It will not stain gloves, veil or clothing. It makes such an excellent base for powder that one powdering is sufficient for a whole evening. Notice how wonderfully refreshed it keeps your skin looking—how it takes on the sofely transparent, natural coloring that every woman longs for.

Wonderful also for chapped skin

Pond's Vanishing Cream has an immediate effect on chapped skin. If your skin is roughened and reddened, get a jar and try it, now. The very first time you use it you will find relief. To *keep* your skin from chapping, to protect it from the raw winds which dry it out and roughen it, use Pond's Vanishing Cream. Compare the soft, fresh condition in which it keeps your skin with the drawn, dry feeling that generally follows exposure to the wintry weather.

Every normal skin needs two entirely different creams

It constantly needs a greaseless cream to refresh, soften and keep it elastic, and at night it needs an oil cream for cleaning and massage.

Try these two creams on your own skin and see how different they are. Learn what Vanishing Cream does for your skin—something that no ***cold*** Cream can do.

When you dress rub a little Pond's Vanishing Cream lightly over your neck before powdering. See how gladly the pores absorb it—your complexion becomes soft, healthfully rosy and refreshed. The cream completely disappears, leaving the skin soft, smooth and free from any "shiny" look.

Used Pond's Vanishing Cream any time during the day to ***keep*** your skin soft, clear and youthful-looking. This fragrant, dewy cream contains a skin-softening ingredient of great value—one that skin specialists recognize as most efficient in keeping the skin supple and elastic, for giving it the transparent freshness everyone admires.

Apply a little Pond's Vanishing Cream when you motor or travel. Rub it in lightly. This will protect the sentitive pores from the grit and grime of travel, will keep your skin free from that parched feeling that generally follows exposure to dust and dirt.

People with oily skins should use only Vanishing Cream

The famous skin specialist, William Allen Pusey, A.M., M.D., says that persons with coarse pores and large fat glands should avoid fatty toilet preparations. If your skin is coarse-pored and too oily, Pond's Vanishing Cream is just what you should use. Having no oil in it, it can add none to your skin. It vanishes the moment you apply it—does not fill up the already distended pores. Used regularly, Pond's Vanishing Cream will improve the skin—make it finer in texture—more beautiful.

You can replace what fatigue and cold winds take from your complexion—one application of Pond's Vanishing Cream makes your skin noticeably lovely

For cleansing and massage you need an oil cream

Pond's Cold Cream is an *oil* cream. It will give you a new idea of how soft and delicate a cold cream can be.

Much of the value of a cleansing and massage cream depends upon its consistency. Unless it is easy to work into the pores, it does not thoroughly benefit the skin. The moment you use Pond's Cold Cream you will exclaim at its delightful softness and smoothness.

For cleansing the skin, give Pond's Cold Cream the hardest test. Use it at night when your pores are filled with dust and dirt.

Do not expect one cream to accomplish the gratifying results you can attain by the use of these two ***entirely different*** creams. Neither cream will cause the growth of hair—both are obtainable at drug and department stores. Get a tube or jar of each today and try them. See how their use will improve your skin.

Sole Agents for China:

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FOUR ELEMENTS IN BOLSHEVIK RANKS

Include German Agents, Escaped Criminals, Unemployed And Forced Conscripts

GENERAL IS INTERVIEWED

Says Peasants Do Not Support Bolshevism As Doctrine But Want Only Land

By B. Wilfrid Fleisher, Jr.
(*Japan Advertiser*)

Vladivostok, November 14.—"The Bolshevik ranks are made up of four different elements" said General Romanowsky, special envoy of the Russian army to the Allies, who has recently arrived here from the Ural front where he has been fighting the Bolsheviki:

1. Agents of Germany, also German troops and Hungarian prisoners of war in Russia, under German and Hungarian officers.

2. Escaped criminals, or men who were serving sentences.

3. Laborers unavoidably out of employ who are unable to pay the high price of food and are compelled to join the ranks or starve.

4. Men conscripted by force.

But what of the masses that uphold Bolshevism as a doctrine? "The peasant represents the great mass of the Russian people," said the General. "He supported Bolshevism till he got the land, and when he had obtained it he threw socialism aside. What he wants now is to be able to cultivate the land, and carry on his work unmolested as in the past.

"The Russian peasant is not ready for socialism, he is uneducated, distances are great, communications poor, and he little knows or cares what is going on in his vicinity, still less outside of his own narrow sphere. As long as his personal wants are gratified he is indifferent to the government.

"The working class is the class that upholds Bolshevism, but it only represents about 5 or 10 percent of the population.

Towns Will Suffer

"I fear that the towns in Russia will suffer this winter," said the general. "The peasant has never been more prosperous, but the he is unwilling to sell his products to the town, as the money in circulation is of no value and there is nothing to obtain in exchange. The price of grain increases as it is brought from village to town, from town to city, each commune profiteering on the way, so that by the time it reaches large centers such as Moscow or Petrograd, prices become prohibitive. Trains in Russia are crowded with people traveling into the country to obtain food. It is a question of humanity to put a stop to Bolshevism. A fact that reveals again the workings of Bolshevism is that German property in the ravaged districts of Russia has been found untouched.

"There are only two parties in Russia now, the government represents both these; the Socialists, and the cadets, or constitutional democrats; there is no autocracy. By steering a course between the two opposing factions, the government is trying to bring them together. The question of distribution of land is the great problem, and the government will be strong if it satisfies the peasant. The status of the government cannot yet be determined, the question of land is a problem that will face the administration later when Russia is free of Bolshevism as it a problem that only concerns Russia and not Siberia where there is plenty of land to be disposed of."

General Romanowsky believes that if all the Allies would co-operate on the Volga front it would create demoralisation among the Bolsheviki, and Bolshevik opposition would be wiped out within three weeks. Among men who have become robbers, some will never be reformed again, and so some Bolshevik elements will remain for a long time to come," he said.

No Line Of Battle

"The fighting of the Bolsheviki is characteristic in that they have no continuous front or line of battle. They guard railway lines, stations, roads and other important points, but there is space between, and if we had the required troops on the front it would not be a difficult task to put the Bolsheviki out of business.

"A sidelight on conditions in the Bolshevik ranks is obtained from prisoners who state that they received 75 roubles pay for evey hour in battle. There is every evidence that this is true. Of course money is only paper and there is no limit to the amount turned out. The bills are not numbered so that it is impossible to figure how much there is in circulation."

Talking of the situation on the Volga front General Romanowsky said that if a junction of the Allied troops coming North from the Black Sea with the Russian troops from the Caucasus and a junction of the British and Russian troops from Murman with the Czechs could be effected, it would be a severe blow to Bolshevism.

Divided Into 3 Groups

(*Special to The Japan Advertiser*)

Vladivostok, November 15.—According to an official government communique Bolshevik prisoners recently captured say that the Bolshevik forces have divided into three groups, North, Middle and South groups.

Prisoners returning from Germany say that at the station of Konel, trains of Bolshevik infantry are daily passing on their way towards Ufa and Orenburg.

There are now six Lettish regiments operating with the Bolsheviki.

The same official message says that a Bolshevik ammunition train from Tashkent arrived at Yalsan station, South of Orenburg. This shows that the Bolsheviki are now in control of the line South of Orenburg to Turkestan.

GREAT GROWTH OF CHINA-JAPAN TRADE

Customs Revenue Shows Chinese Dealings With Other Nations Decreased

The increase of trade between China and Japan will show that the economic relation between the two countries is being brought closer, says the Manchuria Daily News. Since the outbreak of the European war, China has gone through a chain of political vicissitudes and natural disasters, and also the shortage of silver coins has tightened the money market, considerably stunting the economic development of the country. But the advance of silver has increased the purchasing power of the Chinese, and with the gradual cultivation of a better understanding between the peoples of Japan and China, the trade has made a very favorable progress. The exports to China in 1916 were Yen 220,000,000, but increased to Yen 284,000,000 in the next year. The imports from China also increased from Yen 142,000,000 to Yen 186,000,000.

In four months from January to April, 1918, the exports to China were Yen 139,000,000 and the imports Yen 97,000,000, showing an increase by thirty percent in export and by one hundred and ten percent in imports, over the figures of the corresponding period of last year.

But the Chinese trade with foreign countries has decreased since the outbreak of the war, as shown by the Customs revenue. In 1913 the total Customs Revenue was 43,969,852 taels, but in 1917 it fell to 38,189,428 taels. Thus the effect of the war on the Chinese foreign trade has redounded very favorably to Japan. Silk and cotton yarns which are the staple exports from Japan to China take up half the total export amount, and in 1916 the amount was 105,000,000 yen, but in the next year it was increased to 185,000,000 yen. Among the import articles from China, bean cake increased from 30,000,000 yen to 40,000,000 yen, raw cotton from 20,000,000 yen to 30,000,000 yen, iron ore from 8,000,000 yen to 17,000,000 yen, and beans from 7,000,000 yen to 9,000,000 yen.

From the above it may be seen that the import from China of various raw materials for industrial uses has shown a steady increase, and on the other hand manufactured goods are exported to China in a far larger amount.

The trade between Manchuria and Japan proper through Dairen has also made a remarkable increase. Last year the total trade was 179,000,000 yen, but this year it is expected to be over 200,000,000 yen.

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Gold Jewellery such as Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Scarfpins, all kinds of Gold and Gem Rings, Necklets, Lockets, Crosses, Charms, Religious Medals, Seals, Mordan's Pencils, Fob Chains, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, etc., etc.

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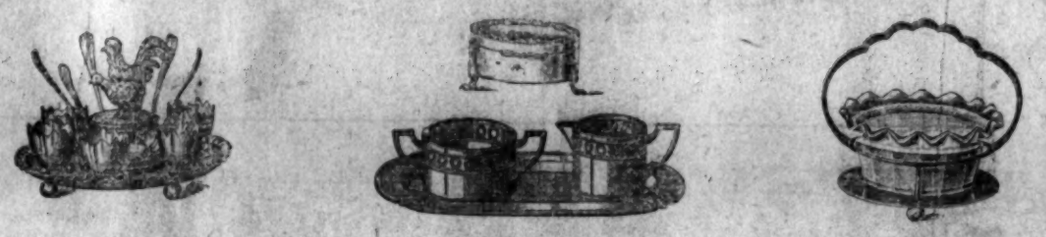

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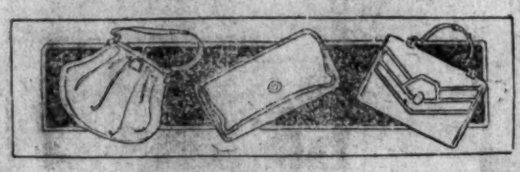

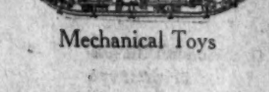

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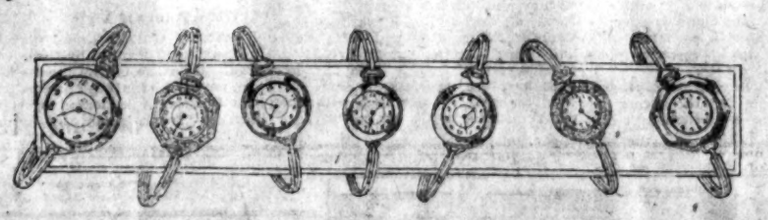

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CHEKIANG AND NANKING ROADS

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1918

VARIABLE MANIFOLD BORE URGED BY MOTOR EXPERT

Thinks Intake Should Be Improved To Meet Condition Of Throttle Changes

Four valves per cylinder, divided exhaust, manifolds, hot spot manifolds and auxiliary poppets for additional power are among the latest adaptations to better the performance of the modern automobile engine, writes an expert.

The purposes of the improvements are to give the motor the best or most homogeneous mixture on the intake stroke and to place the least resistance to the flow of gases on the exhaust stroke.

The study and theory involved in these late additions are the result of years of experiment and experience, and are of such thoroughness that the ordinary individual, with only a limited knowledge of internal combustion design and construction is beyond his depths, where he propounds or suggests further improvements.

One question that worries me, however, is why motors are not all provided with an exhaust valve in the head of the cylinder, directly above the center of the combustion chamber. In accordance with a statement of one of our best engineers, it would be better if following each explosion the cylinder head could be lifted off, to thoroughly scavenge the cylinder. It would certainly seem that one large exhaust valve located at the center of the mass and in the direction of the flow of the exhaust gases, when being driven out by the rising piston, would be more desirable and result is more complete scavenging, for the benefit of the incoming charge, that one or two exhaust valves arranged at the side or in a pocket just off of the side of the cylinder, necessitating a change in the direction of the flow of gases, restricting their flow and leaving a considerable portion of dead gases to intermingle with the fresh charge and limit its effectiveness.

One feature in the intake manifold that I should like to see improved and to me there appears a simple solution and that is, a variable bore to meet the conditions of throttle changes. Now with a fixed manifold size, this remains the same, regardless of how far the carburetor throttle may be open or closed. It would be better in my belief, if the intake manifold was made up into possibly four smaller orifices and these could be opened up to correspond to the amount of opening of the throttle, or the style of throttle changed to uncover as many of these tubes as is needed under the conditions. With an arrangement of the type, velocity of flow of the charge through the intake could remain nearly constant, loading up on a closed throttle would not occur, as only one passage would be open and the gas flow through this would be fast, allowing for little if any condensation. The mixture throughout any opening of the throttle would be more nearly uniform, which would be due to opening up passages, the area of which would correspond to the throttle opening and no more.

Tire Change Easier In Home Garage

Those whose cars are fitted with demountable rims, or wheels, will usually find that, in the long run, they change tires at home in the garage about three times as often as they do on the road. Sometimes a tire goes flat during the night; again a slow leak develops. At other times, one changes a tire on the road and puts the new spare on the wheel. Wishing to keep the good spare tire for emergency use the old tire is fixed at home, and then the old tire is replaced.

On account of the number of tire changes, made in my home garage I have fitted it up with an extra tire pump, and a complete set of tire tools, writes a contributor to Motor. Now the tools in the car do not have to be unpacked and repacked every time I make a tire change at home. I also have a good, quick-acting jack for garage use, and a set of larger and heavier tire tools than I care to load on the car. These heavy tools are especially useful for putting new tires on the rims.

Instead of jacking up the car in the usual way, I have strengthened the roof of the garage with an extra beam. From this beam I have suspended a block and tackle arrangement and have a set of special hooks so that I can lift up either the front or rear of the car, as may be desired, by simply turning the convenient crank handle of the little winch which is fastened to the side wall of the garage. This hoist arrangement would be too expensive to justify its use only for tire changing. But, since it is so convenient for lifting the car for all sorts of repairs and adjustments, I have certainly found it a worthwhile addition to my garage equipment.

Makes His Maxwell A Home On Wheels

Houston, Tex., Tourist Defies Rail Rates By Using Special Body

Harry P. Radcliffe, a real estate man of Houston, Tex., has discovered a new ideal way of spending a vacation without the usual worry of railroad connections and the customary inconvenience of having to rely upon the various summer hotels for accommodations.

This is in form of a specially constructed Maxwell "every-purpose" body, which was designed by Mr. Radcliffe, and which he has been using, accompanied by his wife, for touring the United States.

Equipment Is Complete

The car was beautifully planned and executed, the body being thoroughly rain-proof. The interior equipment contains the following:

An electric fan, three electric lights operated by a switch, two water tanks with a capacity of four and a half gallons each, three mirrors along side walls and one in front to show the roadway behind, ten windows covered on the outside with copper screens and within by silk curtains, a patented two-burner alcohol blast stove for cooking purposes, writing table and stationery, a rack filled with periodicals, a revolving chair for the person seated to the right of the driver, rubber matting on the floor, upholstery in Spanish leather, two large lined drawers to permit the carrying of lettuce, tomatoes, celery and season's fresh vegetables, also meat, eggs, butter, etc.

There is storage space for considerable canned goods and provisions to last on a tour of many week's duration. There is also plenty of room for the couple to carry several complete changes of clothing and a surplus supply of alcohol for the stove and gasoline for fuel.

Uses 'Dust Deflector'

The car completely stocked with provisions weighs approximately 2,050 pounds, and rides so easily and free from vibration, that there is practically not a rattle nor a squeak despite the fact that it carries tinware, cooking utensils and dishes.

A well devised locking arrangement makes it possible for the owner to leave the car on the beach or roadway, be gone for hours or days without fear of anyone entering it.

Two of Mr. Radcliffe's very special features are a dust deflector adjusted behind the car, and a curtain arrangement used in conjunction with the windshield so that the draught can be directed to any part of the interior of the car.

SHANGHAI GARAGE COMPANY

The Shanghai Garage Company is an old firm with a new name. It was formerly known as the Eastern Garage, the new name being rendered necessary as a result of the fire which burnt out the old premises in the Soochow Road, following which the firm acquired the motor business known as the Star Garage, in Bubbling Well Road. The company has been re-constituted and registered at the British Consulate with a capital of Tls. 100,000. The *personnel* of the company includes Captain Inch (director), Mr. F. W. Jones (general manager), and a staff of foreign experts.

The "shop," coach-building and painting departments are under skilled foreign supervision, and the highest class of work is turned out.

The Eastern Garage is now being rebuilt, and when this work is complete, it will include an up-to-date vulcanising plant capable of fulfilling all local requirements. A new charging plant will soon be available, the very latest from home. There will be sufficient space to board a large number of cars on the ground floor, and there will be ample room for several private stalls. This should prove a great convenience for patrons living in the suburbs who desire to garage their cars during the day. At both the Star and Eastern garages will be found a large staff of competent mechanics and fitters, under the control of expert foreigners.

The Shanghai Garage Company are agents for the following well-known cars: Chandler, Premier, Hupmobile, Inter-State, Moon and Maxwell, also Indian motor-cycles. Spare parts are carried in stock. A shipment of Premier cars is expected to arrive within the next few days. A good stock of cars in on hand, including Chandler, Hupmobile and Inter-State, and some Indian motor-cycles. A consignment of British tyres has just been received, specially suitable for this market. A complete selection of accessories is always on hand.

U.S. Highway Transport Big Saver Of Man-Power

New York, October 20.—A rural motor-truck operator in Colorado reports to the Highways Transport Committee of the Council of National Defense that he is daily saving through one route the services of fifty men on the farms, at the expense of but three men in the operation of his truck. This spells increased man-power, that food production may be made certain, just as the operation of a return-loads bureau in Pennsylvania, that rail congestion may be relieved, means coal for the navy to bunker the ships, and it means an increased transport service for the army in the moving of munitions of war for use by the men in France.

The highways transport committees in their work are thus carrying out the views recently outlined by the President in emphasising "the value of extending our defense organisation into the smallest communities." The President's view characterises as "truly democratic" this system of bringing together the individuals of the country into movement looking to the furthering of the dynamic force which is carrying the nation forward to victory.

The gravity of the situation, and the potential aid of which the Highways Transport Committee is capable in relieving freight congestion is recognised by Major-Gen. George W. Goethals, assistant chief of staff, United States army, in a letter to the State Highways Transport Committee, in which he points particularly to the aid being given by such committees in helping to increase the nation's transportation facilities by the development of efficient and effective highways transportation. Continuing, General Goethals says the work of the committee "is of great value in that it tends to result in speeding up the delivery of munitions and other army supplies which might otherwise be delayed through terminal congestion during this war time."

A Wide Point Of View

That the truly national viewpoint is being kept in mind by these workers in the cause of the most efficient use possible of all highways transport is strongly indicated by reports received from them by national headquarters. This non-sectional spirit, which permits the highways transport worker in Utah, or Texas, or Alabama, for instance, to sense the crucial situation certain to be reached in States east of the Mississippi as fall and winter draw near, emphasises the determination back of all these truly American war workers to prosecute their particular activtiy in such way as to aid most materially those results sought to be accomplished by the war.

The demand for conservation of all resources is increasing so tremendously even now in the extreme east, and in some of the other sections east of the Mississippi, that the Fuel Administration has been forced to place a supply limit of days on the bituminous coal which industrial plants may store. The Priorities Division of the War Industries Board is daily curtailing the use of materials going into manufactures, with the sole object in view of restricting rail transportation and conserving the materials needed in the production of war essentials.

Further force has been given to recognition of the aims and policies of the highways transport committees along food conservation lines by Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator, who, following his recent return from a survey of food conditions abroad, strongly emphasises his previously expressed views as to importance of all efficiency possible in the transportation of foodstuffs.

Mr. Hoover sees as direct beneficiaries of the efficient use of highways transport of every character the following:

First, the producer, the consumer, and the railroad; second, facilitation of delivery, conservation of labor, and conservation of foodstuffs.

Also, it has been decided that it will be necessary to limit the amount of coal storage that industrial plants would be allowed to accumulate and to fix a uniform amount for each State.

In strongly supplementing these vital war aims, the functions of the highways transport committees of all the States again come into play.

SAFETY EVER BIG FACTOR IN 'KING' CONSTRUCTION

Reliability Features Largely In 'Eight's' Success, Says Company Official

The gradual development of the eight-cylinder King from a low priced passenger car to a place among the better and higher caliber motor carriages is a subject of no little interest and favorable comment in automobile circles.

"The King 8 was one of the first two pioneers in the multi-cylinder car field," stated Mr. W. R. Vogeler, of the Export Department of the King Motor Car Co., in commenting on the reputation of sturdy mechanical construction that the car has established.

"And one of the paramount reasons the King stands so high in the estimation of the man who knows motor cars is the extra factor of safety provided in every part of the car which is subject to stress or strain or has to do with carrying the load.

"Starting away back in the days when the King was powered by a four-cylinder motor, this safety factor, or safety first idea, was adhered to religiously in the design and construction of every part of every King.

"When the King Company, anticipating the demand of the average driver for more power and a motor of greater flexibility and ability to travel at various speeds without frequent gear changes, brought out one of the first cars powered by an eight-cylinder motor, it never lost sight of this extra safety factor.

"And the King 8 was a tremendous success from qualities of the car itself.

"Strict adherence to the policy of continually endeavoring to better its product—to raise its standard of goodness at every possible point—is today apparent in the latest King cars.

"The King 8, you will find, is held in high repute by the man who is familiar with motor car values. You'll find, too," said Mr. Vogeler, "that the King owner is usually a man or woman of sound judgment and high standing in his or her community and able to afford the best the market offers in any commodity. Their selection of the King is naturally a compliment to the car and the best sort of testimony that the car is one that anyone may well be proud to drive or ride in."

Passenger Car Firms Turn To Truck Trade

Ford, Chevrolet, Oldsmobile, Oakland, Studebaker, Hupmobile, Reo, in fact every name of note in the passenger car trade, now is, or shortly will be identified with trucks. Most of the production will be vehicles of small capacity, say one-ton, or of the delivery type, 1,000 to 1,500 pounds. As yet the full effect of the efforts of all these concerns has not been felt, because so many simply are beginning truck production, while at the same time giving a good account of their war work and passenger vehicles.

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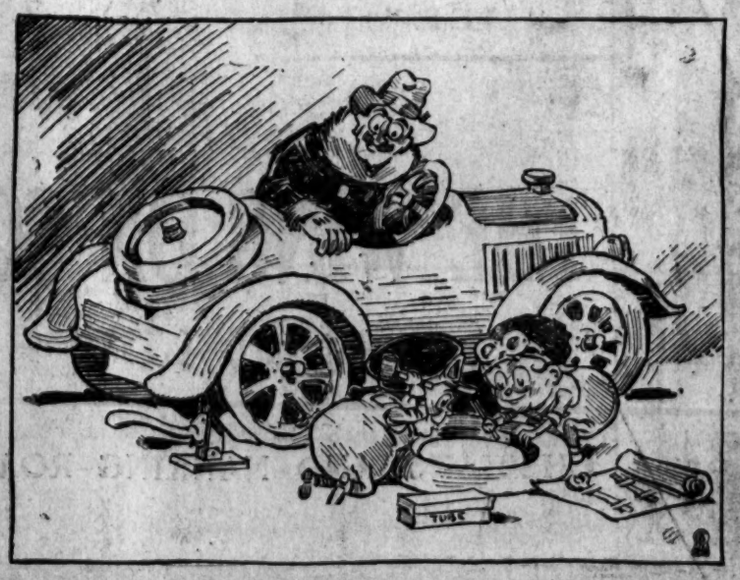

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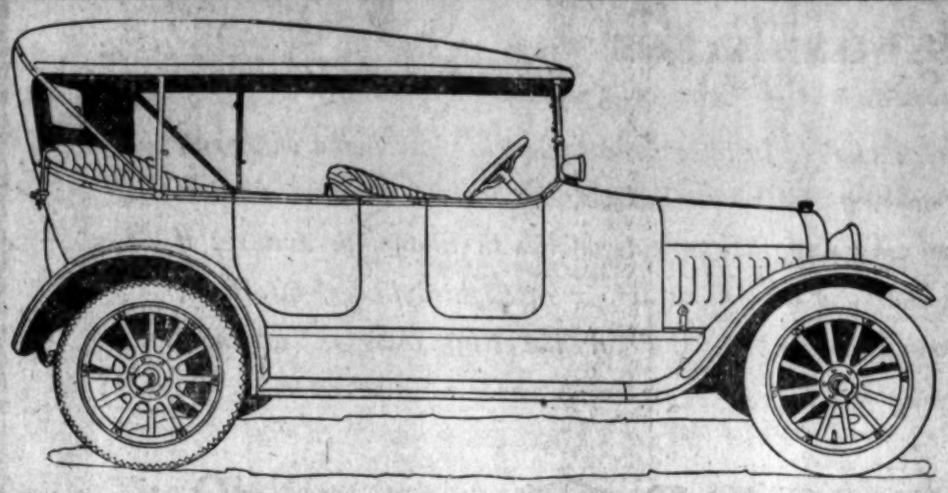

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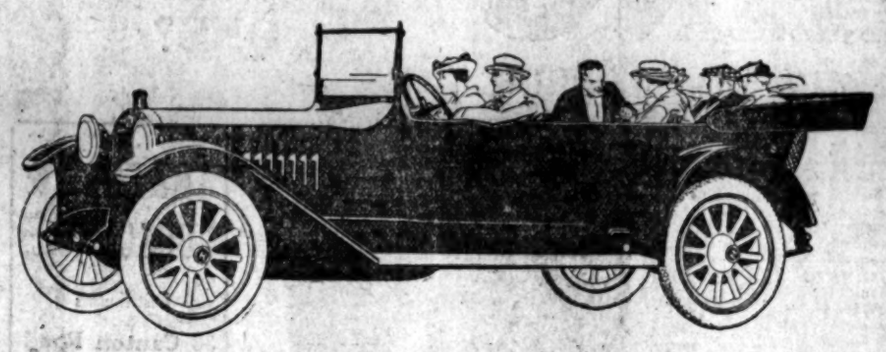

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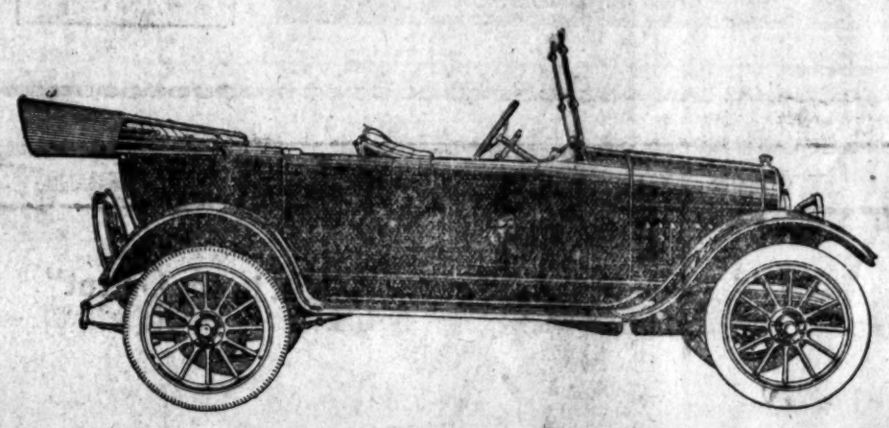

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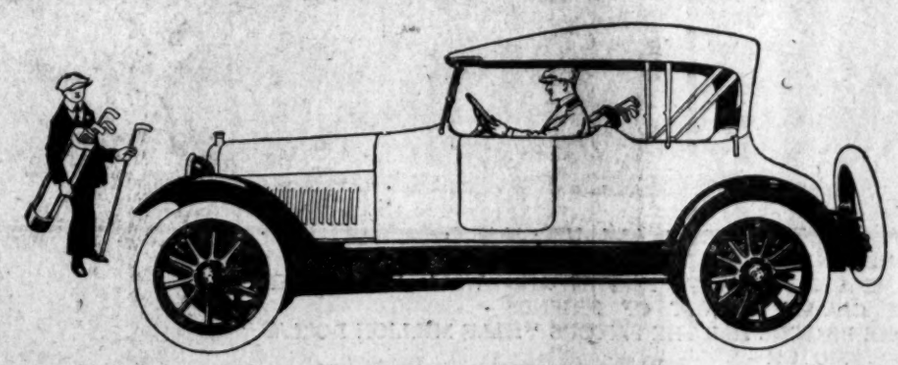

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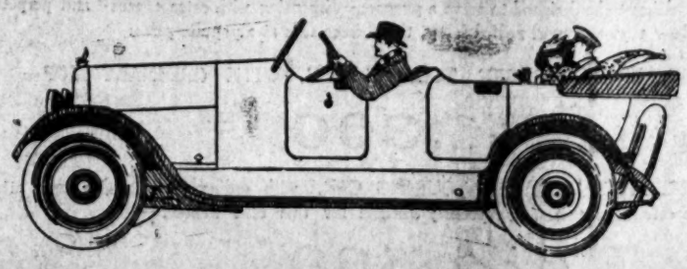

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Owner Should Understand The Car's Electric System

Expert Explains Matters So Novice Should Grasp Essentials Without Difficulty

By H. Clifford Brokaw

What do you know about the electric system on your car? Have you familiarized yourself with it or is it still terra incognita? If the lights grow dim or fail, if the horn fails to honk, or when you push the starter pedal nothing happens, do you know just what to do, because you know how the pesky thing works? Take heart, you may understand it all by a little patient study.

It is a fact that the electric side of the automobile is the hardest for most persons to understand. There are many good auto mechanics who can locate troubles and fix anything of a mechanical nature, but who fall down entirely when trouble develops in the electric system. Manfacturers realised this, and until very recently limited their electric equipment to a magneto, which was very positive and dependable and had only one wire for each cylinder and one for the switch to stop the sparks when desired. This made a very simple electric outfit which could hardly scare the veriest novice or the greenest greenhorn. That was in the days of the hand crank.

When it was found that the public demanded some means of cranking the engine besides the "Armstrong motor," and when the supriority of electric over oil lamps became apparent the manufacturer had to add these improvements to the car, and the result was a multiplicity of wires and consequent complication of the electric system.

Much of the confusion occasioned by the complex wiring will be straightened out if the owner will study the system enough to learn the purpose of each part.

It has long been the practice to compare electricity to water in explaining its action, and this analogy may be carried out in the case of the auto electric system. First we have a tank for storing water; this compares with the storage battery of the car, in which it may be assumed that we store electricity. From the tank we may have a pipe, with a valve in it connected to a water wheel or water motor. If the valve is opened the water flows to the wheel and turns it. If the wheel be geared to machinery it will be operated. Likewise in the electric system a wire may be run through a switch (valve) to an electric motor. When this switch is closed the current flows to the motor and turns it; if geared to a gas engine it will revolve the crank shaft of the engine. This is popularly called a self-starter, but it really is an electric cranker.

The water wheel might be geared to a gas engine, which when thus started would drive a pump and this would pump water back into the tank, replenishing the supply; so if the electric system, when the gasoline engine is started it drives an electric generator, which may be termed an electricity pump, and this pumps electricity back into the storage battery. Within certain limits this makes a self-contained system.

To prevent too much water going to the tank and causing it to overflow a float might be rigged to the valve so that when the water reached a certain level the valve on the supply pipe would be closed and no more water be pumped. So in the electricity system a current regulator may be installed to prevent the battery from being overcharged.

We might desire to take water from the tank to washstand, bathtub or sink, or elsewhere. This may be done easily through spur pipes, each with a valve at the point where the water is to be used. In the auto electric system we do desire to use electric current for lights, ignition, horn and possibly other devices. This is done by attaching wires which lead from the battery through the switch to the various devices to be operated. In practice one wire is run from the battery to the switch and branches run from there just as in a water system a main pipe is run with spur pipes to the several outlets. In the auto the switch box carries all the wires for the entire electric system except the starter wires, which run to the pedal or starter button.

If we desire to know how much water is being pumped and the pressure, suitable meters are installed. Likewise the auto electric system usually is equipped with an ammeter or ampere meter, to show the amount of current passing, and a volt meter to indicate the pressure.

It is not wise to carry the analogy too far, as it might become confusing. In the electric system there must be a complete circuit in order to have the current flow. Thus, if there is a wire leading from the battery to any device, there also must be a wire leading back to the battery. The necessity for this return circuit is not apparent in the case of water, and this might lead to confusion. However, there is a return water circuit through the universal water supply, and this might be compared to the grounded wire electric system, where the return current is made through the auto frame to the battery.

When the clock was turned back and darkness came earlier it became necessary to use more current for electric lights, and as the weather becomes cooler the engine will require more cranking, so the storage battery tank will be emptied much faster. Therefore, unless the pump (generator) is run more, or care is exercised in the use of current, the battery may become emptied. If this happens, it will be necessary to take the battery out and have it recharged from an outside source.

It should be apparent from this that one should not examine the starter wires if the horn fails to honk, or the ignition wiring if the lights fail. Every car has a wiring plan and a few evening's study of it with the foregoing as a guide ought to enable the average man to master his electric system and keep it in order, and to know what to do when there is trouble. It would be a poor man who could not learn as fast as much as the average garage mechanic in these war days.

SOME SUGGESTIONS HERE FOR WINTER TIRE CARE

There Are Many Conditions That Require Special Attention

How many motorists know that sharp objects when wet cut tires much more readily than when dry? Repair men always wet their tools before cutting away superfluous parts of patches. Pieces of ice injure tires to a much greater degree than stones of equal sharpness.

This is only one of the extra menaces that winter has for tires. Another source of tire damage, especially harmful in winter, is under inflation. Motorists accustomed to run on less than the prescribed pressure during the summer months should discontinue the practice with the first hint of cold weather. Heat of the atmosphere causing air expansion, and cold, contraction, pressure which may have been sufficient to prevent tire injury during the summer will not safeguard the tires in cold weather.

The mental state of winter motorists, as well as conditions of road and climate, makes the cold months a time of much skidding. Persons who drive in the cold and wet usually do so because they have to, and the discomfort causes them to speed up more than in the comfort of warmer weather. Following a car too closely, a motorist always runs the risk of having the preceding car stop unexpectedly, forcing him to a sudden application of the brakes, and a consequent skid. The short stop made necessary by the sudden appearnce of another car from a side street also causes skidding.

But even if the greatest caution is used in driving the winter motorist is still confronted with the probability of skidding.

Skidding should be corrected in different ways, according to the manner of the skid. If the front wheels are slipping the brakes may be applied to bring the car gradually to a standstill. If the back wheels are skidding the driver should never under any conditions apply the brakes. He should allow the car to coast, turning the front wheels in the same direction as that in which the back wheels are skidding.

Perhaps the worst winter experience for a motorist is changing a tire. The cold, causing his hands to fumble, makes his task doubly difficult.

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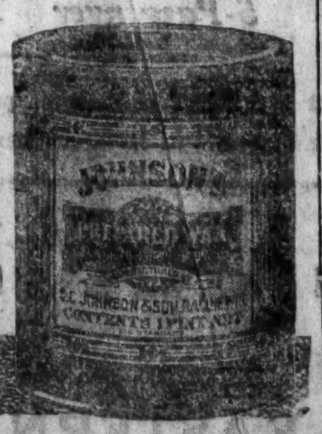

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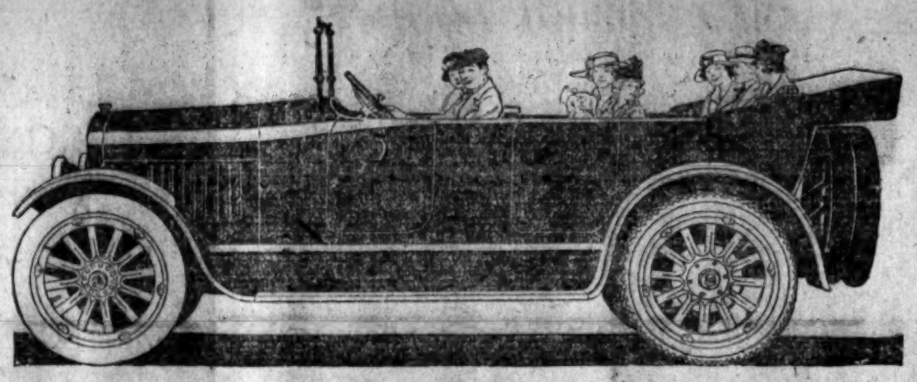

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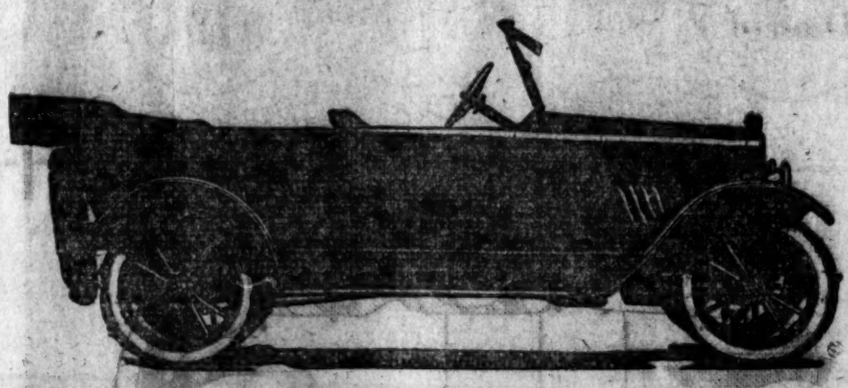

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THE CAR IS WELL KNOWN AND WELL PATRONISED—
IT CLAIMS A HOST OF FRIENDS—
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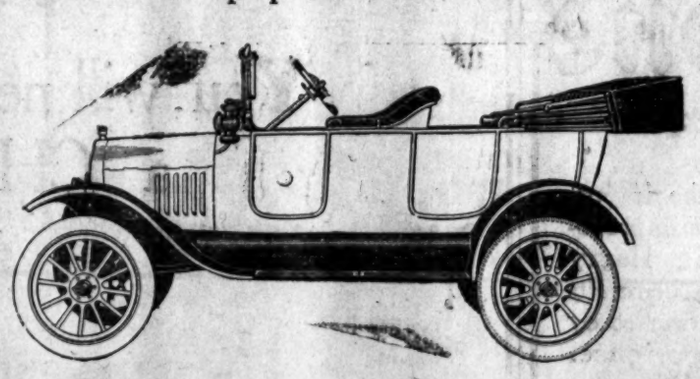

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SOME LITTLE KNOWN PROPERTIES OF 'GAS'

A Few Things About Motor Fuel That Should Be Understood

"The necessity for fuel conservation has brought the subject of gasoline very prominently before us, making it a frequent topic of discussion. The fact has impressed me," says William H. Stewart, Jr., president of the Stewart Automobile School, "that very few people know its most simple properties. Every one knows how powerful it is and how dangerous, but few know how safe it is and how properly to handle and store it.

"It is generally known that gasoline is derived from crude petroleum by a process of distillation. Other products are kerosene, lubricating oils and greases, and paraffine, all used about an automobile. It has no color of its own. It boils at a temperature from 115 degrees to 150 degrees Fahrenheit, depending on the grade. It is composed of two such dissimilar elements as hydrogen and carbon. The latter is familiar to us in the form of charcoal and hydrogen is a gas, one of the constituents of water. It is a remarkable fact that two such elements as hydrogen and carbon should combine and form a substance with none of the characteristics of either of them.

"The dangerous nature of gasoline is well known, so that it will not be necessary to emphasize the following details of care necessary in filling tanks: Stop the engine, so that the flame from the exhaust will not set fire to the vapor; put out all open flame lights, such as kerosene or acetylene; prevent spilling, as the vapor may easily be ignited as soon as the engine is started.

"Gasoline should be stored in an underground tank, since it is always cool and the fire danger is completely removed, there being no case on record where an underground tank has exploded. Small quantities may be kept in a case in a well ventilated place. The can should not be air tight, but should allow some vapor to escape in order to avoid dangerous pressure. As this vapor is exceedingly dangerous it must be carried off as fast as formed by thorough ventilation. If allowed to accumulate, this vapor sinks to the floor and only needs a flame to cause a disastrous explosion.

"On the other hand, gasoline is extremely safe when properly handled. It cannot be set on fire by the lighted end of a cigar or cigarette. An electric spark or a naked flame is required for this. The real reason for the "No Smoking" signs in garages and wherever gasoline is handled is to prevent striking matches. Many a car has been burned by having a burning match tossed under it or near it. The heavy vapor from the gasoline, perfectly invisible, creeps along the ground, where it lies waiting such an accident.

"Contrary to popular opinion a full tank is far safer than one from which gas has just been emptied. There the vapor is mixed with air in explosive proportions, whereas the full tank has so saturated the air in the top that it cannot explode. When any soldering has to be done on a gasoline tank be sure that it is nearly full and then you can work on a leak with perfect safety."

BRISCOE CAR DEVELOPS GOOD GAS RECORD HERE

Small Car Proves Economic And Popular In Two Years Since Introduction In China

The Briscoe 4-24, whose principals are represented in the Orient by Messrs. Arkell and Douglas, Inc., 38 Canton Road, has developed in popularity considerably since its introduction to the Shanghai motoring public some two years ago.

The chief attraction about the Briscoe, making it different from other automobiles in its class, is the fact that this sturdy yet light car gives the owner economy in many different ways. By actual tests in China, the Briscoe has established a gasoline consumption to the gallon of 22 miles, and this under all weather conditions and road obstacles. Then the wear on tires is unusually low. Briscoes have run over 6,000 miles without showing the least sign of wear on the tires. The chief economy, however, lies in the selling price of the car. And the Briscoe has all the high-grade finish and workmanship usually found only on more expensive cars. The distributors carry in stock Briscoe touring cars and sedans, and are prepared to demonstrate at any time, by appointment, that the Brisco is all that they claim it to be, namely, the most successful four-cylinder car ever brought to the Orient.

Motorcycle Makes Good 'Xmas Present

The Emblem "Little Giant" motorcycle, which has acquired great popularity in this part of the world, would make a splendid Xmas present for the youth. The Emblem is essentially a light motorcycle, yet it has the same strength and endurance of a giant. All the improvements of the day have been introduced into its mechanism and every part of the Emblem spells economy, Messrs. Arkell and Douglas, the agents, announce. If the youngster will call on the distributors, at 38 Canton Road, they promise to convince him that the the Emblem is the ideal gift for him. Then he can go home and talk it over with Dad or Ma.

Packard Plant Concentrated All Efforts On U.S. War Needs

Detroit, Michigan, November 3.—For the first time in fifteen years the unbroken procession of passenger cars in various stages of production at the Packard factory in Detroit has come to a dead stop. Uncle Sam, the industrial traffic cop, had decided not to call a halt on passenger car production and give the "Go Ahead" signal to exclusive U. S.-to-Berlin traffic until January 1, but the Packard Company, consistent with its 100-percent war-work pledge, had already discontinued building passenger cars. And this in the face of an active demand for a dependable car in these days of high-speed efficiency.

The predominating colors of Packard blue and lustrous black have given way to olive drab and camouflage in the Packard shops. In place of the long lines of chassis growing part by part into completed cars are seemingly endless trains of airplane motors. The stockrooms, former storehouses of automobile parts are now crowded with airplane motor assemblies and other units used in implements of war. The enameling ovens, in which fenders and other parts were given their last process before going on a car, are now filled with tier upon tier of airplane engine cylinders. There are thousands upon thousands of them.

More than a thousand khaki-clad women, specially trained in the Packard technical school are now a substantial part of an army of skilled workers who operate machines to produce equipment for the boys at the front. Women are employed on every branch of war work, from assembling airplane motors to sewing the linen on airplane wings.

In the truck plant the ruling shade is also the olive-drab of the army, with an occasional brighter bit of color on a truck for one of the Industries listed as essential by the War Industries Board.

Packard Operates Traveling Office For Job Applicants

That indispensable commodity labor, has become so scarce and increasingly elusive that manufacturers are doing everything they can to make easy the way to enlistment in win-the-war jobs.

The Packed Motor Car Company has a branch employment department on wheels—a mobile office erected on a Packard truck and fitted up much the same as a well-regulated stationary office.

Co-operating with the Federal Employment service, this traveling employment office makes application for steady work easy. The applicant enters by a short stairway which is swung down from the rear when the truck is not in motion, and finds himself in a completely equipped room. Benches accommodating four or five each are arranged on each side of the office, and the company's representative sits at a regulation desk.

In cold weather the prospective employe need not suffer a child while filling out an application or answering questions, for a complete hot water-heating plant has been installed operating direct from the water circulating system of the motor. The heating system can be regulated at will.

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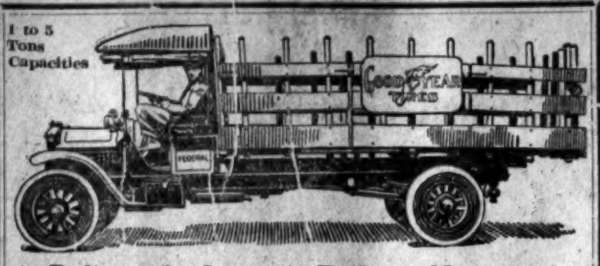

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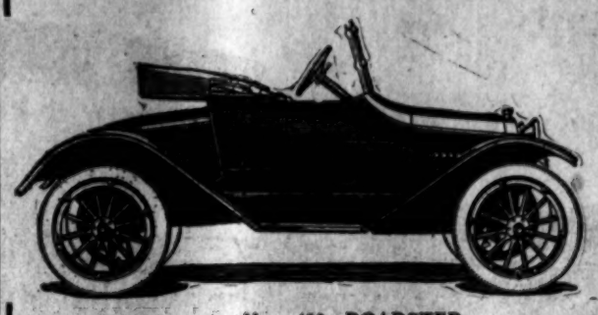

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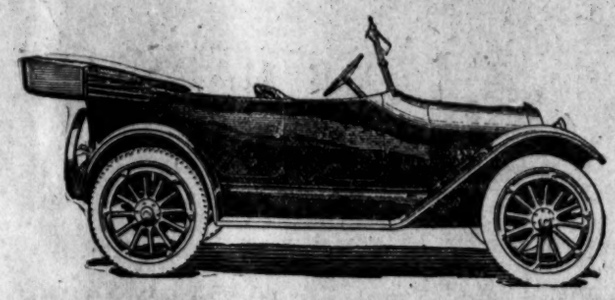

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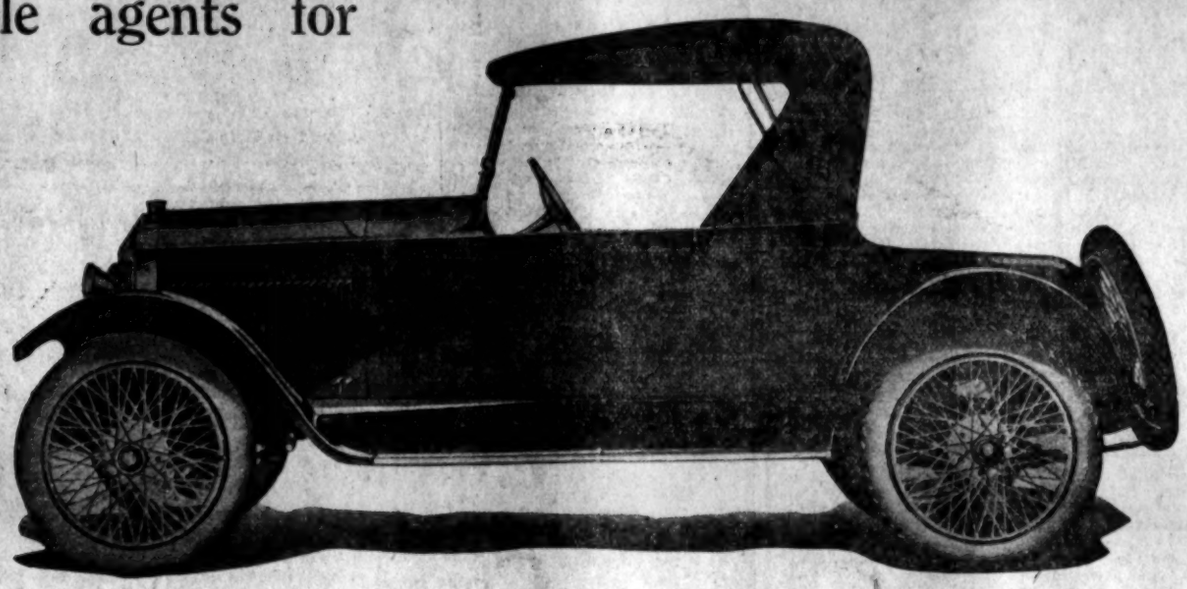

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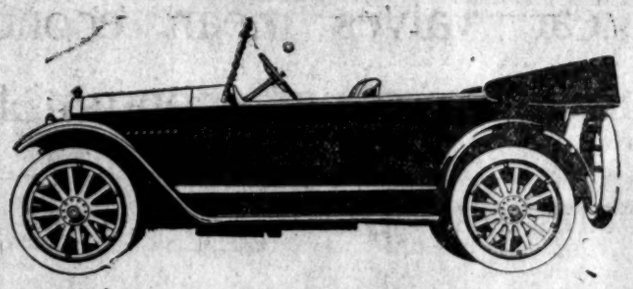

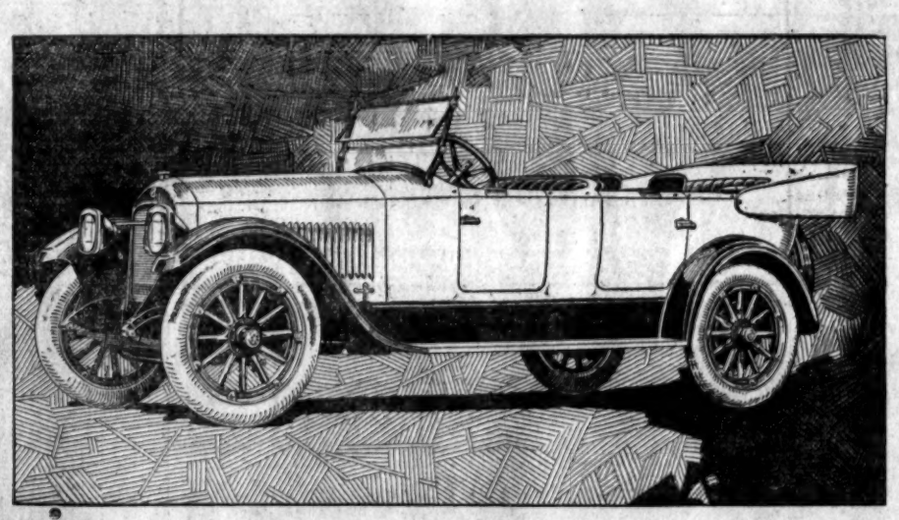

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Solving Ignition Problems Requires A Vast Amount Of Experimental Work

Expert Tells Why Hundreds Of Coils And Interrupters Must Be Tested To Find Suitable One

By H. E. Rice
(In Motor)

Does the man who pays a thousand dollars today for a better car than he could have bought five years ago for three thousand dollars realise just why this is so, or does he dismiss the subject with a casual, "Oh, because they have learned how to make cars cheaper—to use cheaper materials—quantity production, scientific management, etc."?

All of which is quite true; all of these things have helped to make it possible to enjoy the benefit of a car by investing a thousand dollars and spending a few dollars per month upkeep.

When you compare the car that your thousand dollars will buy today with the car for which you would have had to give up two or three thousand a few years ago—when you note the wonderful improvements which have been dreamed or forecasted one month and which have been adopted as standard equipment but a few months later—you cannot help taking off your hat to the men and the minds that made your car the splendid mechanical achievement which it is in fact.

Let us look to the group of men who have by their ingenuity and competition made possible the miraculously rapid development of automobile—the parts manufacturer and his work. For after all, the automobile has developed rapidly because of specialisation; because a large number of men either selected or gravitated to the work of developing some particular component part of a car—and learned how to make that one part—do that one thing in the best possible way, of the best possible material and at the lowest possible cost.

Two of the most interesting example of highly specialised development are ignition systems and carburetors, and few car owners realise the general improvement in car performance due to their development.

To the perfection of ignition equipment is due the fact that we can now run automobile motors at speeds in excess of three thousand revolution per minute where ten years ago one thousand revolutions was considered a high speed, for no matter how much inertia is reduced, how much greater valve area—how much better balanced, the engine is limited in its speed to the critical speed of its ignition equipment.

The success of the high-speed six, eight and twelve-cylinder engines is due largely to scientific ignition development, and no matter how expensive the car, no matter how perfect the engine, its good or bad behavior depends largely upon the constancy and dependability of that little spark which represents only a minute quantity of energy and endures for but a thousandth of a second.

A study of the development of ignition equipment to date gives one a fair idea of the enormous amount of highly specialised work that has been done on every part of the automobile.

Those who are familiar with the earlier cars knows that so-called battery ignition was at first generally used, although the battery ignition of the earlier days compared with present day ignition equipment as the first Edison incandescent lamp compares with the modern high efficiency tungsten lamp. This early ignition system consisted of a separate vibrating induction coil for each engine cylinder and a commutator to distribute the primary current to the different coils in their firing order.

Fortunately the motors of those days never boasted of more than six cylinders; otherwise the complication of circuits and parts would have been unendurable. This early ignition equipment was effective, its spark was amply hot and there was no criticism of its performance as long as it performed. The big difficulty was to keep it in working condition and properly adjusted. Also at the time this type of ignition was widely used, electric lighting and starting equipment for cars was undreamed of, and the source of current was generally a set of ordinary dry cells. This type of ignition equipment consumed current excessively, with the result that the life of a set of dry cells was usually less than four hundred miles, and so, in 1907, when the high-tension magneto began to attract attention abroad it was received literally with open arms and rapidly displaced the cumbersome vibrating coil battery system.

The magneto was unquestionably a big improvement over this early battery system. Its mechanism while complicated internally was self-contained and the wiring and circuit arrangement was far more simple. It also eliminated the so-called leg or time element which in the case of the vibrating coil battery system made it necessary to shift the spark over a wide range of advance and retard. With all of these advantages in its favor, the magneto almost immediately became popular, and its use became general. It was considered, and was indeed an improvement—a step forward in the ignition problem.

However, the magneto did not equal the performance of the older vibrating coil system in many respects—it would not, for instance, furnish any spark whatever below a certain minimum cranking speed; and so overcome starting difficulties, etc., so-called dual magneto systems were evolved, in which a vibrating coil system was incorporated with the magneto or as an auxiliary to it, so as to provide sparks for starting and for low engine speeds. It should be borne in mind that this was before the days of electric starters. Tribute must be paid, however, to the splendid performance at moderately high speeds and to the excellent mechanical qualities of some of the higher grade magnetos of the last six years. For motors so electrically equipped, having a moderate speed range in which no spark is required below one hundred revolutions per minute and where the minimum speed is not much over two thousand, the magneto is eminently satisfactory. The magneto is a mechanism in which is combined a generator of current and a transforming and distributing device for producing the spark. So-called battery ignition consists simply of the transforming and distributing device without the generator. Where the car is electrically equipped we do not need the generator, because we have in the regular electrical equipment a source of current that is quite independent of the engine speed—the current is even available before the motor is started, so that there is not, as is the case with the magneto, any necessity for attaining a minimum cranking speed at which the spark will be hot enough to ignite the mixture. The magneto spark heat increases with the speed.

The spark heat with any battery ignition device of the closed-circuit type is hottest at low speeds. The spark heat produced by battery ignition of any type is more nearly uniform than with a magneto—and its value at different speeds is more in accord with the requirements of the motor.

A battery ignition system has fewer parts than a magneto and those parts in turn are of far simpler design and construction. In the conventional magneto the entire electrical system, generator windings, condenser and contact-maker were all rotated as a part of the armature. This resulted in many problems of design, both mechanical and electrical, especially with respect to the problems of compactness and insulation, and great credit is due for the success attained.

Until the development of the automobile, very little was previously known of actual ignition essentials, and in spite of the rapid progress of the last two or three years, we are only just beginning to find out many of the actual facts and necessary quantities with which we have to deal. Fundamental rules and formulae have been of little service to date. The small electrical quantities involved have necessitated development by the "cut and try" method, which is always slow, painstaking and expensive.

In developing a new ignition system it is not a question of seizing upon some new and startling idea, making an experimental outfit, rushing it through production and having it blossom out on cars all over the country in a few weeks or months—it is a matter of slow and painstaking development, starting with known principles and elements. It is a work of refinement, of careful research, of exact measurements and tests, of almost endless experiments and of many hundreds of models.

There are two general types of battery ignition, classified as open-circuit and closed-circuit. Both consist simply of the combination of a suitable circuit interrupting and timing device, a coil having primary and secondary windings, and a high-tension distributing device for connecting up each spark plug in its proper order. The two types differ mainly in the contact-maker or interrupter.

The open-circuit contact-maker operates on the general principle that no matter how fast you stretch a spring to a given point, it will recoil with exactly the same force and at the same speed. In this device a little steel trigger or lifter is pulled forward by engaging a notch on the rotating timer-shaft. Reaching its limit, it recoils, and, riding up over the rounded part of the shaft, it strikes a blow against an impact piece or latch which moves the spring-contact-arm so as to close the primary circuit for an exceedingly brief but definite and uniform time interval. The duration of contact in the system decribed is approximately 53/10000 of a second. The resistance of the primary winding is quite low, so that the current flow for the instant is quite high (about 4½ amperes) at the instant of break, but the time interval is so short that the average current is very little, a six cylinder system taking under six-tenths ampere at maximum motor speeds. In fact, ordinary dry cells might economically be used as a source of current supply.

Owing to the fact that current flows only during the brief interval of the latch movement and is interrupted by the unobstructed return movement of the contact-spring, the ignition switch may be left on without discharging the battery.

The closed-circuit type of ignition involves the same elements as the open-circuit system except that the contact-maker is different and the electrical windings are differently proportioned. The contact-maker has been evolved from that of the magneto, and consists of a simple arm or lever carrying a contact point, controlled by a spring to bring the contacts together and actuated by means of a cam on the timer-shaft.

The circuit is thus closed for a larger portion of the time than with the open-circuit system, and the duration of contact varies with the speed—long at low speeds, shorter and shorter as the speed increases. This type of ignition is simpler in its mechanism than the open-circuit system, but on the other hand requires more current, and should the ignition circuit be left closed after the motor has stopped, the battery will be discharged—unless of course some automatic circuit-opening device is used for protection. The current characteristics of the closed-circuit system are just the reverse of the open-circuit system—the former's maximum current being when the motor is not running, falling as the motor starts and reducing with the speed. The current consumption of the open-circuit system is of course zero at zero speed and increases in proportion to the speed. Because of its simpler construction and consequently lower manufacturing cost, the closed-circuit type of system is in wider use than any other type.

One of the early problems in connection with the open-circuit system was the fact that the spark is timed from the instant that the recoil trigger or lifter leaves the shaft on its return journey—the time consumed by this is constant, so that the spark is retarded or made late by a fixed time interval which, if it equals twenty degrees at 750 revolutions per minute will equal forty degrees if the engine is running at 1,500 revolutions per minute. This so-called lag was overcome by utilising a centrifugal governor arrangement for advancing the spark in a given relation to the speed, and after thus compensating for this lag, it was found possible to go a step further, with the automatic spark advance feature as a result.

Let us follow the general design of a recent closed-circuit ignition system and see how the problems involved were met. In preparing for the design, two objects were uppermost:

1. Maximum efficiency, electrical, mechanical and functional.
2. Simplest possible mechanical arrangement.

The first step was to carefully measure and test existing models and types and to study them fundamentally.

One of the first objects of attack by the experimental department was the reduction of inertia in the contact-arm—seemingly an easy problem. Hundreds of contact-arms were made up and tried, arms fulcrumed as first, second and third class mechanical levers.

Theoretically, reducing the weight of the contact-arm to one-quarter, the inertia will be reduced to 1-16. Consequently, a light arm will follow the cam more closely and require lighter spring control. This in turn reduces friction on the cam and lessens the hammerblow of the contact parts and their consequent tendency to bounce apart.

After reducing the inertia of the moving parts, a further advantage in performance was obtained by reducing the distance over which the arm travels.

The diameter and lift of the cam was reduced; also the contact-arm was arranged so as to engage the cam on the end instead of the middle, thus reducing the "throw" and cutting down the opening at the contact points.

Obviously the contact-arm can move faster with less inertia effect if it only moves six thousandths rather than twenty, and while this reduction of the gap involved some electrical problems, there were successfully met and the resultant advantage has proven substantial.

Another mechanical problem involved in contact-maker design is the bugbear of harmonic vibration. Hit a punching bag at a given rate of speed with uniform force and you have an oscillating system that is comfortably harmonic; vary the rate at which you deliver your blows and the resultant behavior of the punching bag becomes unpleasantly erratic—not to say painful.

This is of course a characteristic of all spring oscillating parts; it is one of the problems involved in the design of your contact-arm.

Reducing the inertia and consequently the spring tension, reduces this troublesome factor materially. Tests of several hundred various contact-springs finally led to the development of a spring so arranged as to slightly change its fulcrum or bearing point throughout its range of movement, thus practically dampening any tendency to harmonic vibration of the spring or the contact-arm within the limits of operation of the device.

So you see that when one problem is solved, a solution of the next following problem follows; quite obvious, when you look back on work accomplished, but not quite so obvious when facing the task.

A non-adjustable one-piece cam was decided upon for four reasons:

1. Its outside diameter can be small, thus reducing its peripheral velocity and minimising wear.
2. Can be manufactured with greater accuracy.
3. Simplifies construction and reduces costs.
4. Cam adjustment is convenient and useful only when the initial installation is made. It serves no subsequent use and is only another vulnerable part for the ambitious car owner to tinker with. If he must adjust his timing after the car leaves the factory, let him play with his linkage.

The function of the condenser in the ignition system is to act as a sort of shock absorber to the contact points. Shunted around the interrupter, it reacts on the primary circuit so as to absorb the spark and render the break more abrupt. Located as it usually is—in the coil container and separated from the contact points by several inches of wire—its distance away from these points hampers its beneficial action and increases the necessary capacity of the condenser.

In order to solve the problem of design it was necessary to study condenser fundamentals to a much more elaborate degree than had previously

(Continued on Page 26)

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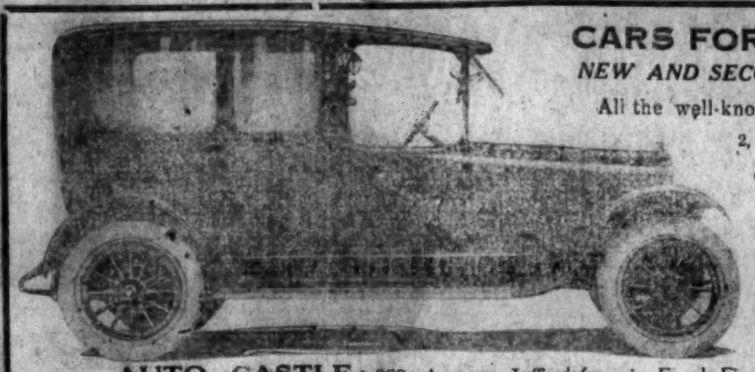

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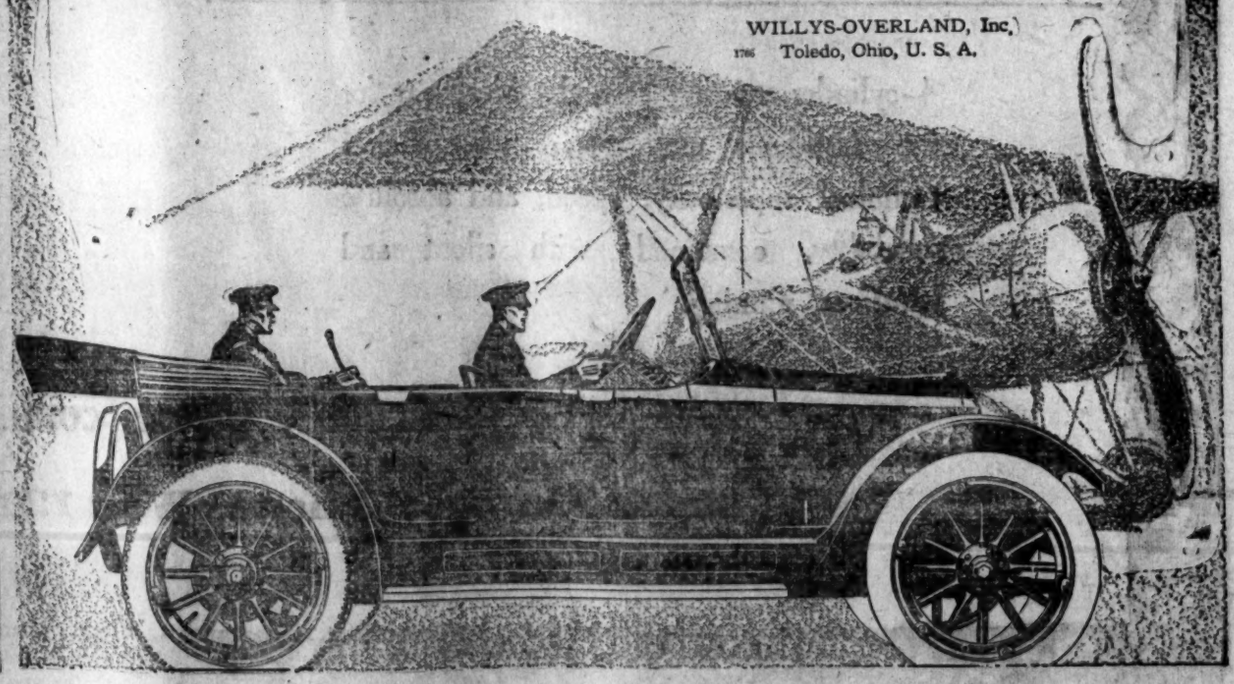

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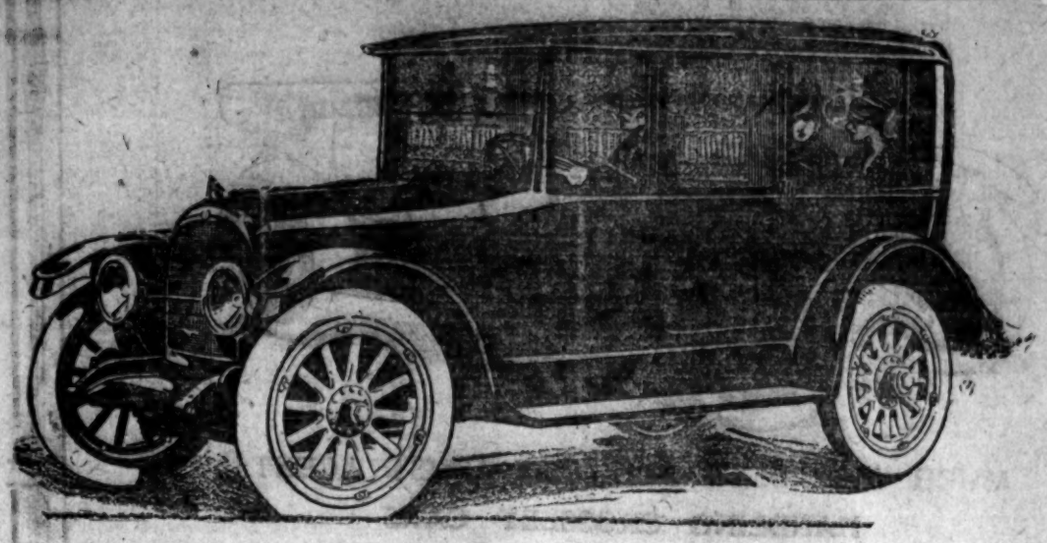

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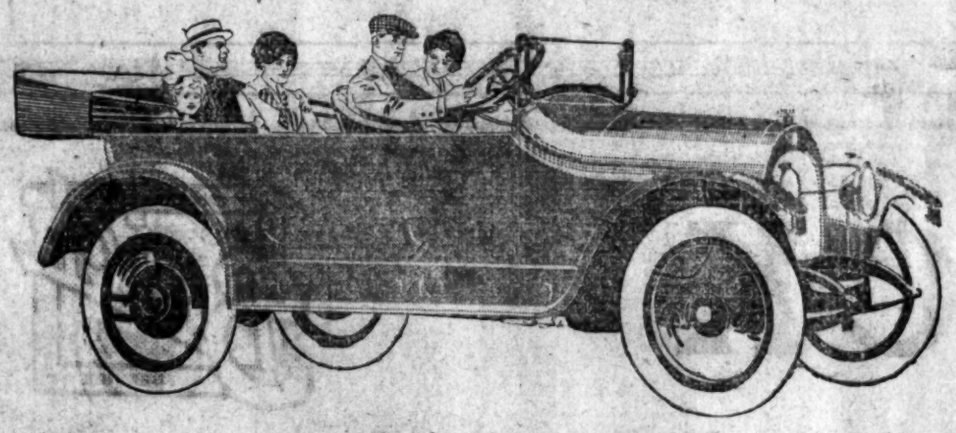

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Solving Ignition Problems Requires A Vast Amount Of Experimental Work

(Continued from Page 24)

been done. Surprisingly little has been known about condensers from the standpoint of spark absorption. This work finally led to the discovery that other qualities than mere electrostatic capacity affect the spark absorbing qualities of a condenser, and an entirely new method of condenser construction was developed. The resultant condenser was much more simple and effective and was so small in dimensions that it could be mounted directly on the contact-maker—directly at the points, without any wiring intervening.

This greatly simplified the contact-maker, reduced primary wiring, and permitted the coil to be mounted symmetrically in a close-fitting cylindrical container.

The efficiency of the new condenser in its new location was found to increase the mileage of the contact points to an almost unbelievable degree—the points stood up so well on the large number of instruments on test that a non-adjustable contact-maker was contemplated. Every effort was made to eliminate non-contributing mechanical details. The result was an ignition system showing an increased efficiency and at a substantially lowered cost. This system is by no means to be considered as being ultimate in design. It is probably only a step forward.

Early lighting and starting systems were not capable of close voltage regulation, so in the case of a six-volt system the actual voltage would range from three to nine or ten.

To design coils and contact-makers to obtain an amply hot spark at low voltage, while avoiding burning of the points under high voltage conditions has required a vast amount of step-by-step experimental work.

At the same time this has been going on, a very much closed regulation of generating equipment has been obtained, so that today under extremely hard starting conditions the voltage rarely falls below four and seldom rises above seven.

Ignition systems have been devised which give an amply hot spark at three volts and on which the contact points will not burn even if operated for long periods at nine volts.

These are but a few of the problems encountered in ignition development; a brief summary of experience covering a single type and design. The illustrations showing the enormous number of experimental systems which were built and which resulted in the single type described, speak more eloquently of the enormous amount of detailed experimental work than any mere description.

There are many other problems of ignition entirely outside of design of the actal ignition device—problems of spark plug design, location of plugs in cylinders, arrangement of secondary wiring, the use of conduits versus open wiring, etc. There is the problem of automatic advance, over the merits of which expert opinion is divided, but which is unquestionably of value to the unskilled driver.

Automatic advance mechanisms as at present used are not produced with the idea of accurately following the spark advance requirements of the motor, but are so planned as to approximate a curve which covers the motor's requirements at different speeds and under varied conditions. It is usually used in connection with an auxiliary manual control so that the skilled driver may, if he desires correct the automatic advance to mee the requirements of his particula motor and his own particular idea o where the spark should be timed.

It has been found that this so-called semi-automatic advance will greatly improve motor performance, maintain lower temperatures and substantially increase gasoline economy besides relieving the driver of the necessity for shifting the spark.

There is the problem of ignition mounting, which deserves the serious consideration of every automobile engineer and motor designer. Ignition equipment is now being mounted on the generator unit in a great many cases and it is contended that this reduces the cost of installation by reason of the smaller gears and simpler mounting required. On the other hand, the writer is of the opinion that it is better wherever possible to mount the ignition directly on the motor, driving it by means of suitable gearing direct from the cam shaft. I think the reasons for this are so obvious as not to require discussion. The mechanical drive is more direct and the timing of the ignition is more accurate and less liable to derangement.

The general details of ignition drive are in great need of standardisation, and now that the Standards Committee of the S. A. E. has this general subject under consideration we may expect to have the favorable action of both motor and ignition manufacturers so as to reduce the enormous number of special fittings and special installations now required to make it possible for one ignition system of one make to be installed in place of another with perfect interchangeability.

De Palma Beats Jinx With His Latest Car—Airplane Twin-Six

Packard Speedster Lops Time Off Ten And Twenty-Mile Records At Chicago

It has come to pass that every time Ralph De Palma and his famous Packard Twin-Six appear on a speedway Old Man World's-Record makes a dive for a boomproof dugout, but not always spry enough to avoid a bump. Not content with capturing two out of three 100-mile races last season, De Palma was busy lopping seconds off established records with brutal persistency.

In addition to winning all but one of four events at the Chicago Speedway on July 28 he knocked the props out from under the ten and twenty-mile marks, setting new world's records at 5:24-4/5 and 10:50-2/5 respectively. Just five weeks prior to this he made a record two mile lap on the same track at 116 M.P.H.

Arrayed against him this card were Chevrolet, Resta, Duray, Mulford and Vail, five of the world's most formidable pilots, yet, with the exception of the thirty-mile race in which Chevrolet's Frontenac came in one second behind the Packard, and the first sprint of two miles from a standing start, which the high-strung Resta Special captured, at no time did the Airplane Twin-Six appear to be crowded. On the contrary, the regularity with which De Palma's racy, cream-colored mount lead the field became almost monotonous. The Packard was easily the favorite in the fifth race, a fifty-mile event, but this had to be called off after the second lap because of a thunderstorm.

In spite of the terrific heat and the killing pace no tire trouble whatever marred De Palma's perfect tire record of the season, which he attributes in part to the design of his car plus the smooth action of his Twin-Six engine. Tremendous reserve power was always apparent in the Airplane speedster, but evidently its utmost was not called upon once in his latest track appearance, for De Palma held front position in virtually every lap without resorting to spurts to overcome a temperamental rival.

Track officials who have watched the nonchalant Italian work out his Packard in practice say that he has made the two-mile Chicago circuit at 120 M.P.H., and it is obvious that he has a car which matches his ability as a driver and he has hit upon the right speed-and-skill combination to beat the jinx which has hounded him so relentlessly in former seasons.

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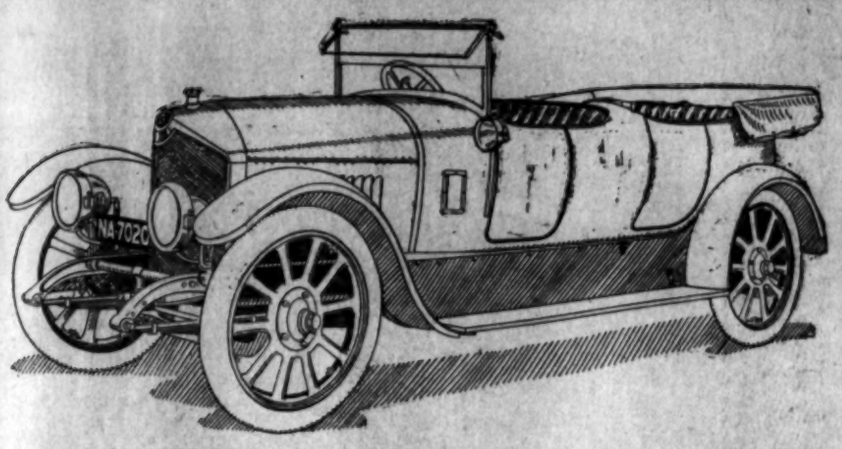

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Pneumatic's Play Important Part in Work of Supplying and Caring For Allied Armies

In the year 1888 Mr. J. B. Dunlop invented the pneumatic tire. It would have been a far-seeing mind in those early days that could have foreseen its wonderful possibilities. No greater romance in commerce could be cited. The remarkable development in the first place of the cycle industry, followed by the world-wide creation of the motor industry, both due entirely to the introduction of the pneumatic tire, places it on a pedestal by itself in the way of commercial achievements.

From time to time during the past four years we have heard wonderful stories of the part played in the great war by the various motor units, rapid transport being responsible in a great degree in maintaining the armies in such a wonderful state of efficiency evidence of the splendid manner in which Dunlop tires have stood up to their work has constantly been received from every sphere of action, making a proud page in the history of the Company. And what service has the motor ambulance rendered to the sick and wounded? It would be no exaggeration to say that the remarkably low percentage of deaths in comparison with the numbers wounded has primarily been due to the splendidly organised Red Cross work with its armies of motor transports facilitating rapid and easy transit from the firing lines to the base hospitals. Without the pneumatic tire such would have been impossible.

Needless to say the germ of the pneumatic tire industry has needed careful fostering to bring it to its present high state of efficiency, and only by years and years of constant endeavor and an ever striving after something better has the Dunlop tire been brought to its present high standard. The Dunlop laboratories never rest on their laurels. Day in day out, month in month out, year in year out, tests of every conceivable nature for the purpose of improving the Dunlop pneumatic tire are being carried out—a never-ending process of striving after something better than the last.

The Dunlop influence is world wide. In China alone, of all vehicles fitted with pneumatic tires 75 percent are Dunlops, a remarkable tribute not only to the sterling qualities of the tire, but also to the fine organisation and untiring service rendered by the company's highly efficient staff to all tire users. The company has its own officers in Shanghai, Tientsin, and Peking, and agents throughout the whole of China.

New K.T.C. Garage Gaining Popularity

The K. T. C. garage was opened last August by the Klauber Trading Corporation to look after the need of their automobile department. The Klauber Trading Corporation are primarily importers and exporters of general merchandise, but when the directors decided to embark in the automobile business in the Far East, the local manager came to the conclusion that the only way in which the corporation could maintain a satisfactory service on the cars sold by them was to open a garage and repair shop to properly look after this end of the business, and the K. T. C. Garage is the outcome of this idea.

The Klauber Trading Corporation are agents for Chevrolet automobiles and Republic and Federal trucks. Their garage is equipped, however, to take care of repairs of any nature on all makes of cars as well as to undertake body-building, painting, upholstering, etc. The garage is under expert foreign supervision, and estimates are at all times gladly furnished to those desiring work done on their cars; also on account of the large floor space contained in the garage, they are prepared to store cars by the day or month.

This garage also operates an up-to-date hire service the popularity of which is ever increasing.

Passenger Car's Value Is Proved In America

Figures Show That Without It Business Of All Kinds Would Be Slowed Down

By Y. C. Stowers

The passenger car is just as essential as a means of transportation as the telephone and telegraph are essential in their respective fields. Passenger cars are speeding up transportation just as surely as their big brothers, the motor trucks. With the passenger car distance is no longer a matter of miles but a matter of minutes.

The war has placed a great burden of responsibility upon business men throughout the country. They are having to carry on their business with less help than before. Many of their employes have been called to the colors. Therefore, they must plan upon doing their work quickly. They must stabilise their loss.

Speed has become a synonym for efficiency; speed, or efficiency, is the very essence of American life. The passenger car enables a business man to accomplish more work, to attend to more details of his business to keep more appointments than he could possibly hope to do without its help.

The automobile has proved itself an indespensable part of modern business equipment. The annual passenger mileage of the automobile is greater than that of the entire street car and railroad systems of the United States.

It has been estimated that the value of the time lost by the people of our cities alone would amount to more than $4,000,000 a year.

The loss of the passenger car would mean the loss of one of the greatest institutions for happiness and good health in American life—that of the suburban home. Suburban inhabitants depend almost entirely upon the automobile to carry them to and from their work. Without the aid of passenger cars the majority of them would move back to the city, with the result that prices of city property would become exorbitant and country land would slump alarmingly.

Commercial travelers are realising the utility of the passenger car. It is enabling them to cover more territory, and the business houses these men represent are enabled to greatly extend their service.

Doctors of course find the automobile indispensable. The radius of their professional service has been lengthened by its help. In countless emergency calls the automobile has made possible the saving of human lives.

But perhaps the most far reaching use to which the automobile has been put is that of serving the American farmer. It is a conservative estimate to say that 40 percent of the passenger cars in this country are owned by farmers. With the farmer the automobile is almost exclusively a utilitarian vehicle. Much of his daily working time would be wasted were he forced to get along without it, and time wasted by a farmer means wasted crops.

The farmer uses his automobile to visit the furthermost parts of his farm, to get supplies from town, to visit the postoffice and to deliver his goods. By means of his car he is enabled to see how other successful farmers are conducting their farms, and he conducts his own farm more efficiently and profits thereby.

The people of today need passenger cars and more passenger cars. They must have them. With the aid of the passenger car people have become more efficient members of society. The passenger car has brought good roads. It is saving time and money. It is a necessity.

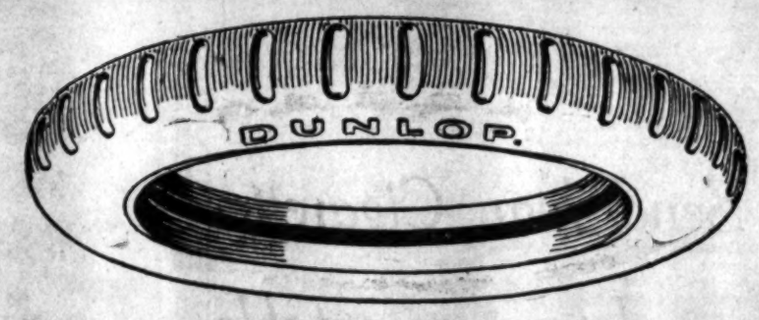
King Eight Popular With Owners Here

Big Car Is Economical And Built On Graceful Lines

There are not many makes of eight-cylinder cars in Shanghai, but among those which stand to the fore is the King Eight. There are a good many Kings operating in China today, all of which have convinced their owners that the King stands in a class by itself. Its graceful body lines, high-grade finish and upholstering and remarkable motor have made the King a favorite.

The King eight-cylinder, seven-passenger, sixty horse-power is a universal car operating in over 60 different countries. There is advanced engineering on the King. Every part of it has been built and finished to give the utmost in service and comfort.

As it stands today, the King Eight sells a few hundred taels cheaper than any standard six-cylinder car in Shanghai. This is an item the purchaser should not pass by. Moreover the King uses gasoline with economy. The distributors, Messrs. Arkell and Douglas, Inc., 38 Canton Road, will be pleased at any time to give demonstrations and to quote their special price to those interested. Interesting pictues and literature may be had for the asking.



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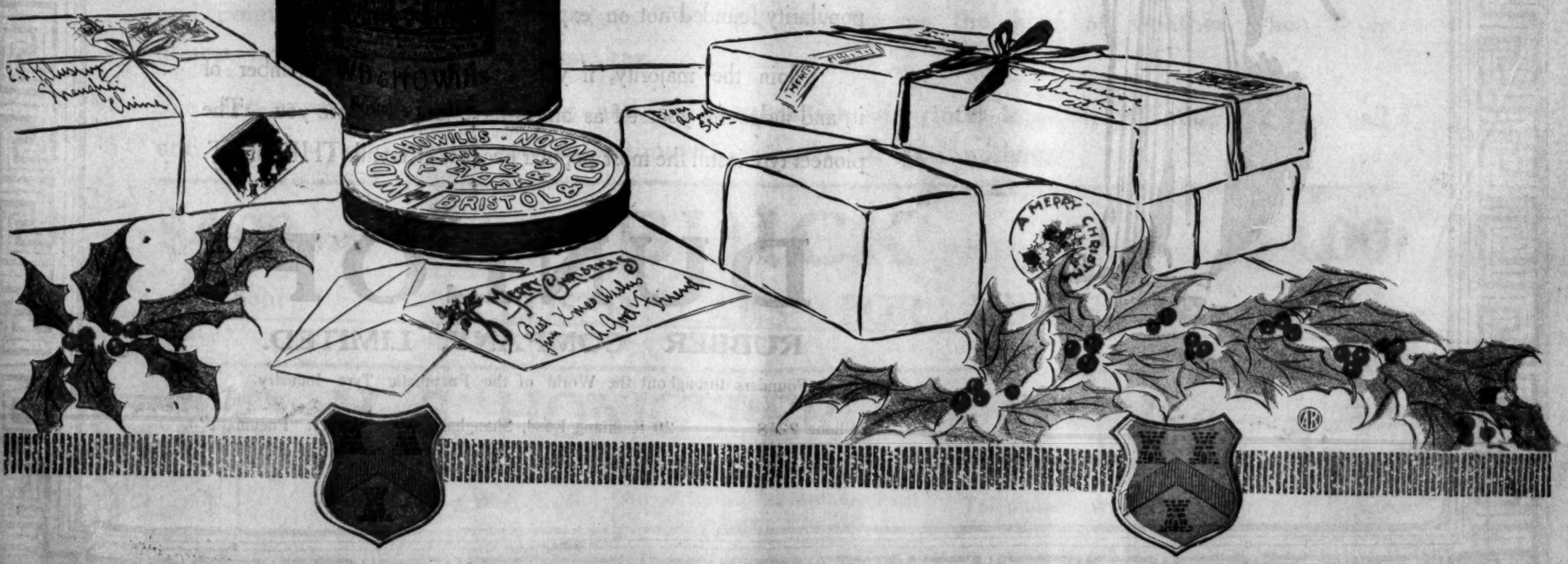
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